THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 112. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Latest Details of the Victories.

Fenton's Majority in New York, 14,306.

Good News from Kansas, Minnesota, and Nevada.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK.

THE MAJORITY FOR GOVERNOR.

Additional returns from the rural districts received yesterday and last night, continue to increase Governor Fenton's majority until it has reached 14,306, as shown by the following table:—

FENTON.

Albany	195	Oneida	1750
Alleghany	3700	Onondaga	3517
Broome	1798	Ontario	1750
Cattaraugus	2100	Orange	800
Cayuga	3636	Orleans	1481
Chatauqua	5200	Oswego	3000
Chemung	82	Otsego	540
Chenango	1585	Rensselaer	2060
Clinton	94	St. Lawrence	7500
Columbia	276	Saratoga	1881
Cortland	1842	Schenectady	460
Delaware	1300	Schuyler	700
Dutchess	1222	Seneca	80
Essex	1170	Steuben	3400
Franklin	1000	Suffolk	600
Fulton	896	Tioga	1180
Genesee	1424	Tompkins	1500
Herkimer	1336	Warren	575
Jefferson	2850	Washington	2500
Lewis	500	Wayne	1968
Livingston	1407	Wyoming	1806
Madison	2400	Yates	1800
Monroe	1764		
Montgomery	100	Total	77,067
Niagara	780		

MAJORITIES FOR HOFFMAN.

Erie	900	Schoharie	1 500
Greene	600	Sullivan	500
Hamilton	200	Ulster	366
Kings	9387	Westchester	1,100
New York	47,200		
Putnam	101	Hoffman's total	64,187
Queens	960	Fenton's total	78,493
Richmond	966		
Rockland	418	Fenton's maj.	14,306

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, November 9.—As the returns have become more nearly perfect, we are enabled to state the result of the election as follows:—The Republican majority in the State is a little over 2000. The majority for Halsey (Rep.) in the Fifth Congressional District is 921; that of Hill (Rep.), in the Fourth District, is 465—Huyler, the independent Democratic candidate, receiving less than 200 votes in the whole District. Newell (Rep.), in the Second District, is defeated by a small majority.

CANDIDATES FOR UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

The election over in New Jersey, the vacant United States Senatorship is now receiving the attention of the Republican papers in the principal towns. Prominent among those mentioned in connection with the position, are Governor Ward, the Hon. H. N. Congar, the Hon. George T. Cobb, the Hon. F. F. Frelinghuysen, and Governor Newell. Of these, the Hon. George T. Cobb is by far the strongest man before the people, and when it becomes the duty of the Legislature to fill the vacancy, no name presented to it will receive more favorable consideration.

It is understood, however, that Governor Ward will appoint some one of the above-named gentlemen to fill the position temporarily, or rather until the meeting of the Legislature in January next, when that body will either confirm or reject his appointee.

DELAWARE.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

The Wilmington *Gazette* (Dem.) claims the following on the vote of the State. The *Commercial* (Union) thinks it is too high for Saulsbury, the Democratic candidate:—

	Saulsbury.	Riddle
New Castle county	...	179
Kent county	928	...
Sussex county	767	...
Total	1695	179

Democratic majority in the State, 1516.

MARYLAND.

THE RESULT IN THE STATE.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 9.—Allegheny county elects the Republican ticket for Legislature, as do all counties in Frank Thomas' district. The next Legislature will stand as follows:—Senate, 16 Democrats, 8 Unionists; House of Delegates, 59 Democrats to 21 Republicans. The presiding officer of the Senate, Lieutenant-Governor Cox, will also act with the Democracy. The Republicans only carry four counties in the State. This is reliable, and there will be no change from these figures.

ILLINOIS.

ABOUT 45,000 REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

QUINCY, Ill., November 9.—Illinois has gone Republican by 45,000. Hardin, Republican, is re-elected in this Congressional District by a largely increased majority.

MICHIGAN.

THE UNION MAJORITY 30,000.

DETROIT, November 9.—Michigan gives nearly 30,000 majority, and gains increase as official returns come in. We claim to be the Banner State for gains. But one Democratic Senator in the Legislature is elected.

COUNTY RETURNS.

LAPEER, Mich., November 8.—This county has given a Republican majority of 560; two years ago it gave 328, including the soldiers' vote.

Counties.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. maj.	Rep. Gains.
Bay	....	31	gain.
Berman	224	..	..
Branch	1940	..	540
Calhoun	2000	..	..
Clinton	500	..	375
Genesee	1200	..	..
Hillsdale	2741	..	659
Ionia	1400	..	600
Ingham	148	..	..
Jackson	410	..	300
Kalamazoo	1500	..	..
Kent	1200	..	..
Lenawee	2000	..	..
Macomb	....	..	28
Monroe	....	..	355
St. Clair	200	..	..
Shiawasee	406	..	..
St. Joseph	1200	..	..
Saginaw—Republicans elect their whole ticket.			
Van Buren	55	..	..

MINNESOTA.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY ABOUT 10,000.

ST. PAUL, November 9.—Returns from our State election come in slowly, but thus far, with few exceptions, Republican gains are reported. The majority in the State will probably reach 10,000. Each Congressman will have an increased majority. The Legislature will stand about 16 Republican and 6 Democratic Senators, and 37 Republican and 19 Democratic Representatives.

KANSAS.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY ABOUT FIFTEEN THOUSAND.

LEAVENWORTH, November 9.—Returns come in slowly. The State has gone Republican between 13,000 and 15,000. Clark's majority for Congress will be full 19,500. Baldwin City, 215 Republican; 16 Democratic. Miami county, 350 Republican majority. Davis county about 200. Leavenworth county about 200 Democratic majority. Wyandotte 59 Democratic majority—a Rebel gain of 285.

A large majority of the Republican candidates are elected to the Legislature. The indications are that Senator Pomeroy—who carried every district in his county the first time in five years—will be re-elected.

NEVADA.

UNION STATE TICKET ELECTED BY 1000 MAJORITY.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 8.—A Carson City despatch says that the Union party carried the Nevada State election yesterday, by about 1000 majority.

THE TWO RIVAL CONGRESSES.

From the Independent.

The late elections have determined the roll-list of the Fortieth Congress. The interval between the elections and the 1st of December is to determine the temper of the Thirty-ninth. The Fortieth Congress will have little to tax its statesmanship if the Thirty-ninth shall do its duty. It is in the power of the unexpired Congress, at its remaining session, to rob its successor, in advance, of the immortal honor of reconstructing the Union on the basis of equal rights. Whether or not it shall evince the wisdom and fidelity adequate to the great occasion, must depend, in some degree, on the character of its members, but to a greater degree on the popular will during the next thirty or sixty days.

If Senators and Representatives now at home, and mingling with their constituents, are made to understand that their next winter's work must not, and shall not, be degraded into a compromise of the great principle of political equality, they will cheerfully go to Washington to do what their own hearts have long prompted them to do, and what they would long ago have done except "for fear of the people." But we solemnly believe that Congress has, for a year past, undervalued the popular conscience. The people has been in advance of Congress, in demanding justice, for many months past. Nor can the people be charged with opposing themselves as an obstacle between Congress and impartial suffrage. The failure to make impartial suffrage the policy of reconstruction rests upon Congress alone, not upon the people; for if Congress had adopted this policy, the people would have ratified it—just as they ratified Abraham Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation.

But if the popular will was misunderstood by Congress during its first session, let it not be misunderstood during the second. Let public meetings, let the conversation of the streets, let the multudinous sheets of the press, let the solemn appeals of the pulpit, everywhere swell the voice by which the free and victorious North shall command the national legislature to conform its plan of reconstruction to liberty and justice, to the Christian religion and the golden rule, to peace on earth and good-will towards men.

A national legislature is the instrument by which a nation coins its will into law. Congress is like a ball on a fountain—it will rise just as high as the popular impulse lifts it. The popular impulse at this moment is sufficient to lift it to the height of impartial suffrage. If to-morrow's newspapers should announce the reconstruction of the Union on the basis of impartial suffrage, as a fact accomplished, bonfires would be lighted in the streets, bells rung in the steeples, and cheers given from a million throats.

After the bitter cost of the war, the people demand a compensating equivalent in the reconstruction. But is any settlement short of equal and exact justice a compensating equivalent? If the black loyalists of the South are to be left disfranchised, while the white disloyalists are to outrank them in citizenship, will not the enemies of the country be exalted over its friends? Will such a reconstruction stand? Can it receive the verdict of just men? May it hope for the favor of Almighty God? Nay, shall such a reconstruction be made? It shall never be made; or, if made, it shall be unmade. Timid statesmen and half-hearted Republicans may agree to pretend that the Constitutional amendment is a just and final settlement. But they deceive themselves. The Constitutional amendment is not a just and, therefore, shall not be a final settlement.

The Southern loyalists openly call the amendment a mockery, it considered as the ultimatum to the Rebels. So far as any local conventions or general committees of the Republican party have undertaken to pledge that party to the Constitutional amendment as the touchstone of readmission, they have promised what they will prove impotent to fulfil. The Republican party is a cedar of Lebanon on whose boughs not one of these withered and dead promises will hang next December. An unfettered Congress will then meet, fresh from a long vacation, and expected to do its duty.

Its leading members cherish the secret wish to make impartial suffrage the golden gate of readmission. It remains to be seen whether they will have the courage to stand or fall by their conscientious convictions. From now till the first day of winter, it will be the duty of the people to breathe the breath of life into the nostrils of their Representatives before they go to Washington. Meanwhile, let it be understood that the Thirty-ninth Congress is to be allowed no excuse for not completing the work of reconstruction so far as to leave to the Fortieth no other share than simply to join in the general thanksgiving over the proclamation of Equal Rights to All.

ANOTHER CHOLERA VESSEL.

Arrival of the Steamship "Florida"—Twenty-nine Deaths on the Passage.

The steamship *Florida*, which arrived from Havre at this port to-day, had twenty-nine deaths on the passage, from cholera; five of these were sailors belonging to the crew. There are five patients still suffering from the disease, who will be immediately removed to the *Illinois*. Among the passengers were ten cabin passengers, none of whom were taken ill. The *Florida* is chartered by the French Government to go to Vera Cruz for troops, and merely touched at New York to land passengers. Action will be taken on the subject by the Board of Health at their meeting this afternoon.—*N. Y. Evening Express, 8th.*

COLORADO.

Movements of Indians—The Doubt About Colorado—Public Lands.

DENVER CITY, November 8.—The Cheyennes crossing Platte river, and moving southward, commit no depredations, but express a determination to drive the whites from Smoky Hill. The Copperheads, headed by Governor Cummings, are making a strong effort to defeat the admission of Colorado into the Union, and the Secretary of the Democratic Central Committee has called a Convention, to meet on the 24th instant, to carry out the programme. The entries of public lands in Colorado for the last 12 months are 151,000 acres—an excess over the same time last year of 111,000 acres.

The Indian War.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 8.—Arizona papers of October 25 say more troops are needed to suppress the Indian depredations in that Territory. The Mohave tribe show friendship to the whites, and thirty of their number are now out with Americans on the war-path.

MEXICAN MISSION.

Lieutenant-General Sherman and Minister Campbell in New York—Their Reception at the Metropolitan Hotel Last Evening—The Departure To-Morrow, Etc. Etc.

Lieutenant-General Sherman arrived here about eleven o'clock last night, and went at once to the Metropolitan, where he had secured rooms by telegraph. He was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel James C. Anderson, of the United States Army, and by Mr. Campbell and his daughter. Rooms had been obtained by some of the General's friends at the Hoffman, but owing to the telegram informing him of the fact not being received in time, he secured apartments for himself as above mentioned. As the General alighted from his carriage he was greeted with hearty cheers by a number of persons who had assembled in and around the hotel for the purpose of seeing him. He retired at once, seeing only a few intimate friends. His programme for to-day has not yet been determined upon, but he will probably pass the morning in going about the city, and devote the afternoon or evening to a public reception. To-morrow he will embark upon the *Susquehanna* and sail for Mexico, accompanied by Mr. Campbell, our newly appointed Minister to that country.

This mission is understood to be an endeavor to reconcile the Ortega and Juarez parties upon the departure of Maximilian. General Ortega said, before he left this city, that as soon as the war with the French was ended he would propose to Juarez that an election for the Presidency should be held, by the result of which both were to abide. If Juarez accedes to this proposition, General Sherman's mission will be an easy one; but if the Liberals fight among themselves, it is whispered that Sherman is authorized to support Juarez, and employ the assistance of United States troops in maintaining his authority.

Such, it is said in well-informed circles, are the instructions under which General Sherman is to act. This position of our Government towards Mexico has, it is stated, been taken in consequence of the intrigues of Senor Romero, Juarez's Minister at Washington; but it is for the advantage of Mexico to be governed by an established power, even though it is necessary to "do evil that good may come." Mr. Campbell's directions, of course, correspond with those of General Sherman, and, it is almost needless to say, he is fully empowered to support the General in any course which he may deem fit to support.

At the hotels, although much talk prevailed concerning the General, and many rumors regarding him and his mission were flying about, there was an almost unanimous feeling expressed to let him alone for the night, and not to deprive him of the rest which he must so much have needed after his long and fatiguing journey.

At one of the up-town hotels quite a number of Mexican and French residents of the city were collected, and a small host of Mexicans stood discussing the prospects of "el Mejico" and the intentions of "el jeneral Sherman" until, upon a proposal being made by one of their number to take some *aguadiente*, the whole party moved off towards the bar room.

At the door of the same hotel were two Frenchmen, who were engaged in conversation about city affairs and the recent elections. Near-by was an Irishman, leaning against one of the pillars, and calmly and meditatively smoking a coal-black dhudeen.

One of the Frenchmen happened to mention the fact of Sherman's departure.

"Sherman," said his companion, "*ou va-t-il?*

"A Mexique," was the reply.

"Make sick!" broke in the wild Irishman, "make sick! Be jabers, sir! if he doesn't make them dirty frog-atin' Frenchman sick if they don't lave the country, I'm a goat."

The Frenchmen gazed at him for a few moments in astonishment, and then, dimly realizing that some insult had been offered to their beloved France and their people, they began wildly gesticulating and pouring forth a torrent of words, which the Irishman listened to with either philosophic calmness or ignorance of the language. After exhausting upon him their entire vocabulary of abusive words and terms, they withdrew in disgust, leaving Paddy the master of the situation, and ruminating over his pipe and the "frog-aters."

Although General Sherman's stay in the city is to be so short, he will, without doubt, have ample opportunity of experiencing the hospitality for which New Yorkers are famous, and of observing how New York can not only esteem a hero, but admire one who treats a fallen foe with magnanimity, and a subdued enemy with generosity and trust.—*N. Y. World of to-day.*

Launch of the "Great Republic."

THE LARGEST AMERICAN VESSEL AFLOAT.

The steamship *Great Republic*, the largest American vessel ever built, was launched at 10 o'clock this morning from the shipyard of Mr. Henry Steers, at Greenpoint.

The vessel went off her ways beautifully, at exactly 10 o'clock, with about one hundred and fifty persons on board, and in presence of not far from a thousand spectators. The movement was so rapid that both anchor chains were broken, and the two anchors that were suspended were lost. A schooner which was far out came near being sunk, and the *Great Republic* would probably have crossed the river and struck on the other side, if she had not been prevented by tugs, which had been stationed in her course, and which were fastened to her as she came up.

Among the persons present at the launch were First Assistant Postmaster-General McLellland and Mr. Blackfan, First Auditor of the Post Office Department. They were here on behalf of the Department.

The vessel was built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's new line to China and Japan, and will probably sail for the Pacific Ocean in May next. It has been announced that she is to be the pioneer ship of that line. The fact is that she is the first vessel built particularly for the American and the Chinese and Japanese trade; but the steamship *Colorado*, constructed for the New York and San Francisco line, has been altered, and will sail from San Francisco on the 1st of January, 1867, for Hong Kong, China, by way of Yokohama, Japan. It is an interesting fact that passage tickets to China and Japan will be sold in France and England, and the passengers taken out by way of New York.

The dimensions of the *Great Republic* are as follows:—Extreme length, 380 feet; breadth of beam, 50 feet; depth, 31 feet 6 inches. Her Custom House measurement is 4600 tons, and her carpenter's measurement about 5300 tons. She is planked over her timbers, and diagonally strapped with iron bands on the outside, as well as on the inside with bands five inches wide.

She is also doubly planked over the straps outside, and is the strongest as well as the largest wooden vessel afloat.

She is to have an upright beam engine, with a cylinder 105 inches in diameter and 12 feet stroke of piston. Her wheels are 40 feet in diameter.

The vessel will be ready for sea next spring.

The *Adriatic* was the next largest American vessel. Her carpenter's measurement was, we believe, 4800 tons.—*New York Evening Post.*

Another Exhibition.—It is proposed to hold an Industrial Exhibition in Leeds, England, in 1868, and the sum of £54,000 has already been guaranteed.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

The Difficulty Between the Porte and the United States Settled.

MAXIMILIAN ANNOUNCED TO REMAIN.

The Grand Reception of Victor Emanuel in Venice.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

TURKEY.

Trouble with the United States Settled.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 7.—The trouble between the Sultan's Government and the Cabinet of the United States, growing out of the conduct of the Turkish officials towards the Consul and Consulate of America in the island of Cyprus, has been settled.

Proposed Union Between the Greek and Roman Catholic Churches.

Great importance is attached to the negotiations which are pending between the Patriarch of Constantinople and the Pope for the union of the orthodox Greek and Roman Catholic churches. It is generally believed that the negotiations are being carried on under the auspices of France, and that, should they prove successful, the influence of Russia in the Peninsula of the Balkan would be destroyed, and France would then become the future protecting power of the Christian population in Turkey. The movement is looked upon very favorably in Paris, as it is considered the only oasis for a definitive solution of the Eastern question.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Maximilian Announced to Remain.

PARIS, November 7.—The ships which have been ordered for the service of removing the French troops from Mexico are ready to sail.

The *Moniteur* of to-day says that Maximilian will remain in Mexico.

Louis Napoleon's Health.

NEW ORLEANS, November 8.—General Beauregaro, in a private conversation with a friend, denied the alarming reports that are in circulation with regard to the Emperor Napoleon's health.

When he (Beauregard) left the French capital, the Emperor's condition was nearly as good, physically, as it had been for years.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

Prussia Warned by the Austrian Cabinet Appointments.

BERLIN, November 7.—Prussia sees, in the appointment of Baron Buest as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria, an attempt on the part of the Cabinet of Vienna to interfere in questions considered settled.

If this view be correct it will impel the Prussian Government to complete more quickly and surely its national work in Germany.

ITALY.

The King of Italy in Venice—Mobilization of the National Guard.

VENICE, November 7.—King Victor Emanuel, the ruler of united Italy, entered the city at 11 o'clock this morning. The Patriarch of Venice received his Majesty in the Church of St. Mark, where a Te Deum was chanted in honor of the event. The reception given by the municipality and people was magnificent, and great joy was manifested everywhere. The crowd which turned out was so immense that the troops were unable to defile before the King for want of space. The National Guard of Venice has been mobilized.

Change of Administration in Venetia.

The Italian Government have resolved that no change shall take place in the judicial administration of Venetia, but only that several of the present magistrates shall be replaced by other officials.

Better Feeling Between the Italian Government and the Papal Court.

Rumors are current that the Papal Court is manifesting a more conciliatory disposition towards the Italian Government, and that negotiations will shortly be resumed between Italy and the Holy See.

ENGLAND.

The Ex-Rebel American Navy.

LONDON, November 8.—The case of the ex-Rebel American steamers seized at Liverpool, which was brought before the Admiralty Court, has been allowed, by consent of all parties, to stand over. It is believed that the matter will be privately adjusted.

England and Hanover.

The Prussian Government have given their reply to the representations which have been made by the English Cabinet in favor of the King of Hanover. Prussia declares that she never thought of attacking the private property of King George, but that she will only retain it until he has returned the twenty million thalers deposited by him in the Bank of England, which amount Prussia declares to be the property of the State.

The Reform Agitation in England—The Ministry Alarmed.

It is asserted that the English Cabinet is occupying itself seriously with the agitations for Reform, which have recently assumed gigantic proportions. The Conservative members of the House are of opinion that the movement is not of importance, but the official reports upon the meetings, which have been received by the Government here, it is stated, produce a profound impression upon Mr. Disraeli and Earl Derby. Mr. Brand, the reporter of the Whig party, was present at each of their popular demonstrations, and he has represented the situation as very serious, and even intimated that if a reform bill is not proposed this year, great danger and disturbance of public order are likely to ensue. The Ministry have, however, not yet come to any decision on the subject.

A New Reform Bill.

Mr. Disraeli is said to have drawn up the draft of a far more liberal Reform bill than that which was introduced by the Whigs and thrown out by the Conservatives during the last session.

The Fenians and the Quebec Fire.

A general belief prevails here that the great conflagration which occurred at Quebec on the 14th of October was the result of Fenian incendiarism.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, November 8.—The money market is quiet. Consols for money, 89¾. The following are the current prices for American securities:—United States Five twenties, 69; Erie Railway shares, 50¾; Illinois Central shares, 77.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, November 8.—The market for cotton is dull, and prices have declined one-eighth of a penny. The sales to-day have been 8000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14¾d.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 9.

True Bill Against Conover.

The Grand Jury of this District have made a presentment of perjury in the case of Sanford Conover, the witness in the Jeff. Davis assassination case.

Swann for Senator.

It is understood that Governor Swann, of Maryland, is to be made United States Senator by the newly-elected Democratic Legislature, in place of Creswell, Union.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Police Commissioners' Case in Court—Progress of Events, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 9.—The case of the new Police Commissioners and Sheriff Thompson is now under argument before Judge Bartol. The court room is filled. The entire day will be consumed by the arguments of counsel on both sides.

The prevailing belief is that Judge Bartol will decide in favor of the new Commissioners taking their seats, and Sheriff Thompson being unconditionally released.

It is now said that if the old Police Board's acts since the new Commissioners' appointment be adjudged illegal, the late Baltimore election must be pronounced null and void, and another election held, and that Congress will refuse seats to Phelps and Archer.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Arrived, steamer *England*, from Liverpool. The schooner *Frederick Hall*, from Philadelphia, has been ashore on the South Prother, in Hell Gate, but has since been got off.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. William A. Maguire, it will be remembered that the jury empanelled to try the issue was yesterday discharged on account of the serious illness of one of the jurors. This morning District Attorney Mann addressed the Court upon the subject of calling a new jury to begin anew with the trial, as follows:—

William A. Maguire is indicted in this Court for murder. Upon being arraigned, he pleaded not guilty to this bill of indictment. An effort was made to try the issue formed between the Commonwealth and the prisoner, and a jury was called, and the issue submitted to them. But instead of that issue being tried, and a verdict being rendered, an effort to have a trial proved ineffective, and the proceedings resulted in what is known in law as a mistrial, in consequence of evident necessity.

The jury was discharged, and the proceedings therefore are a nullity. The issue between the Commonwealth and the prisoner remains undetermined, and I now ask that a jury may be called to try the issue pending between the Commonwealth and William A. Maguire in this indictment for murder, to try the guilt or innocence of the prisoner in the premises.

Mr. Cassidy—The District Attorney proposes to proceed to the trial of this man upon the bill of indictment No. 505, April session, 1864; then I ask leave to file three special pleas.

I would say in filing these pleas that I do not desire to be considered as waiving my right to move for a continuance in the event of the Court deciding.

District Attorney Mann—May it please the Court, the papers filed by the defendant's counsel are three in number:—First (that I may call first has no endorsement upon it whether it is a plea of former acquittal, or once in jeopardy. It seems to be simply a recital of facts as they have occurred in this case. I do not know whether your Honors have read this. It is simply a recital, and an able and truthful recital, of what has occurred in this case, and the recital seems to be in a great measure from the record of the case. It recites that the prisoner was put upon his trial, a jury called and sworn, witnesses examined, and that upon such a day information was conveyed to the Court that one of the jurors was sick, and the proofs before the Court that the juror was sick, that in the opinion of the Court it was absolutely necessary that the jury should be discharged, that an act of necessity had arisen, thereupon the jury was sent for and brought into Court, etc.

I have read the demurrer to this plea in bar. This is a special plea in bar. It is a recital of all the premises, and they, by reason of these premises are precluded. In regard to the short plea once in jeopardy, I reply that I am not precluded from trial and proceeding upon the indictment *because* the said jury that was called and empanelled in the said case were *discharged* in consequence of a case of evident necessity. Now every fact set forth in that plea—the once in jeopardy—is admitted except this, and an additional fact is stated, that the jury were discharged *in consequence of an absolute necessity arising.* This being a fact stated in this plea, I put myself upon the country. The defendant may deny that fact he gave to the jury, and join issue.

Mr. Cassidy—I will join in demurrer in the first and join issue as to the other two.

Mr. Mann—I ask the Court to hear an argument upon the demurrer—special plea first, and dispose of that.

Judge Ludlow—It is customary to try questions of fact before you can argue a demurrer at law.

Mr. Cassidy—We are going to join in demurrer, and are preparing papers so as everything will be all straight.

Judge Ludlow—That is the form.

Mr. Mann—May it please the Court, I ask that a jury may be called to determine the issues between the Commonwealth and the prisoner. The issue to be decided is simply whether the jury was discharged in consequence of the discharge of one of the jurors, who got sick and was discharged for that cause.

A jury was then empanelled to try the issue.

MATERIAL FOR ROMANCE.

Alleged Breach of Promise Case—$25,000 Damages Claimed.

Quite an interesting case was brought up in the Superior Court, Trial Term, before Judge Jones, this morning, in which Caroline A. Brower asks for the sum of $25,000 to assuage her wounded feelings and repair the damages done her broken heart, by the alleged refusal of Charles E. Fleming to marry her as he promised he would.

The lady herself took the stand and unfolded her tale. She is apparently about thirty years of age, tall, of graceful carriage, and rather intelligent-looking. She was attired in a fashionably made dress of mouse-colored silk, with a neat sacque and ornaments.

She testified that she had known Charlie for about fifteen years; that in the spring of last year Charlie asked her if she would be his wife; Carie said she would; Charlie kissed her, and the matter was settled, but, before leaving, Charlie took her in his arms, embraced her, and said she should be his wife. Charlie kept visiting her for a while, but gradually dropped off, and at last ceased visiting her altogether. About two months after this he sent her the cards for his wedding to another lady.

This was too much, and the plaintiff commenced the present proceedings.

The defendant, who is quite a young man, denies positively that he ever promised to marry the plaintiff. He also claims that her name is not Caroline A. Brower, but that she was a married woman named Sheldon, who had been divorced from her husband, owing to the infidelity of the latter.—*N. Y. Express.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, November 9, 1866.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, but prices were steady. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. 5-20s sold at 110¼@110¾; 114¾ was bid for 6s of 1881; 100¾ for 10-40s; 107¾ for August 7·30s; and 105¾ for June do. City loans continue in fair demand; the new issue sold at 102¼@102¾, a decline of ¼.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 132, an advance of 1; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55¾@56, no change; and Northern Central at 50, an advance of ¼. 36 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 61¼ for Norristown; 58¾ for Reading; 68 for Minehill; 28 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 28¾ for Catawissa preferred; and 32¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 20¾; 90 was bid for Second and Third; 53¾ for West Philadelphia; 15 for Hestonville; 31¾ for Green and Coates; and 30 for Germantown.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 233 was bid for North America; 144 for Philadelphia; 130 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 95 for Northern Liberties; 85 for Kensington; 52 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; and 46 for Consolidation.

Canal shares were firmly held. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 36¼, no change; and Lehigh Navigation at 59½, no change. 27¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 15¼ for Susquehanna Canal; and 57½ for Delaware Division.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans are offered at 4½@5 per cent. First class mercantile paper continues scarce, and ranges at from 6 to 6½ per cent. per annum.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 146¼; 11 A. M., 146½; 12 M., 146½; 1 P. M., 146¼.

—On the market for American securities, Messrs. Satterthwaite & Co. say:—

"We have had a very inactive market in London for American securities since our last; the fluctuations have been unimportant, and closing prices vary but little from this day week. There were inquiries yesterday for Confederate bonds, and the price was from 5½ to 6, apparently on the idea that the quarrel between the President and the Congress may result in something favorable to the Southern States and their creditors."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$500 City 6s, n lots	102¾	$2000 Pa R 1st m 6s	103
$2200 do	102¾	100 sh Sch N pf	35¾
$2100 do mun lns	102¾	6 sh Cam & A	182
$6000 US 5-20s 65	107¾	24 sh C & A scrip	60
$1000 do	107¾	50 sh Penna R	55¼
$12000 5-20s 65 ep July	110¼	1 sh do	56
$10000 do	110	100 sh do s30	55¼
$500 do	110¼	37 sh do	56
$500 do	110¼	7 sh Leh Nav	59¾
$500 do	110¼	11 sh Leh Val	66¼
$4000 Leh 6s, 84	93¼	96 sh N Central	50
$500 do 2d	93¼	100 sh 13th & 15th	20¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$200 Sch Nav 6s 82	84½	100 sh Read	58¼
$1000 C. & Am. 6s, 89	96	100 sh do	58¼
$1000 Lit Sch R 7s	65	100 sh do s15	58·44
$800 Leh 6s, 84	93¼	100 sh do s10	58¼
$1000 U S 5-20s 62 reg	107¼	100 sh do s15	58¼
$400 City 6s new	102¼	100 sh do s10	58¼
$12000 do	102¾	100 sh do	58¼
$8500 do	102¾	200 sh do	58¼
$12000 do	102¾	100 sh do	58¼
$1000 do old	99¼	100 sh do s60	58¼
$2000 Bel & Del bds 85	99¼	100 sh Cata pf	28¼
9 sh Phila Bk	146	100 sh do s5 wn	28¼
		100 sh do s5	28¼

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 114¼@114¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 110¾@110¾; do., 1864, 107¼@107¾; do., 1865, 107¼@107¾; do., new, 1865, 110@110¼; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 100¼@100¾; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107¼@107¾; do., 2d series, 105¾@105¾; do., 3d series, 105¾@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 13¾@13¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 146@146¼; Silver ⅛ and ¼, 140; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16¾; do., July, 1864, 16¼; do., August, 1864, 15¾; do., October, 1864, 14¼; do., December, 1864, 13¾; do., May, 1865, 11¾; do., August, 1865, 10¼; do., September, 1865, 9¾; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, November 9.—The demand for Flour for home consumption has somewhat fallen off, and holders are not quite so firm in their demands, notwithstanding the meagreness of the receipts and stocks. Only a few hundred barrels were disposed of at prices ranging from $8 to 9 for superfine, $9 27@12 for extras, $13·25@14 for Northwestern extra family, $14@15·50 for Pennsylvania and Western do. do., and $15 75@16 75 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is in steady request at $8@8 25 ₱ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The receipts of Wheat to day were larger than for some time past, reaching 11,900 bushels, but there was not much demand for the article. Sales of common and choice Pennsylvania and Southern red at $3 up to $3 30, and white at $3 40@3 45. The last sale of Rye was at $1 40 ₱ bushel for Western. Corn was quiet, but prices drooping. Sales of yellow at $1·27. Oats were in moderate request, and 1000 bushels Southern sold at 65c. 2,00 bushels Canada Barley were disposed of on secret terms.

Whisky is selling in a small way at $2 41@2·42 for Pennsylvania and $2 43@2 44 for Ohio.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Cotton declining; sales at 37¼@39c. Flour dull, and 15@25c. lower; sales of 5000 barrels State at $9@12 50; Ohio, $11·50@14·25; Western, $9@13·50; Southern drooping; sales of 280 barrels at $12 30@17·25. Wheat dull and nominally declined 2@3c. Mixed Corn 1c. lower. Beef dull. Pork dull and nominal.

—It appears from a calculation lately made by a gentleman in France, that the honor of employing the greatest quantity of paper annually for books and newspapers does not, as might have been supposed, belong to Europe, but to America, since the quantity made use of in France only amounts to ninety million kilogrammes, and in England one hundred kilogrammes, whilst in the United States the annual consumption of paper exceeds *two hundred million kilogrammes.*

—In Stony Hill district, in the town of Bethel, a short time ago, resided three old ladies—two over eighty and one over seventy years of age. The roads run in such a manner as to form a triangle, and one lived on each corner, within thirty rods of each other, for over half a century. Two were sisters and one a sister-in law. During the first half of this month, the three died within eight days of each other.

—Warren T. Standish, a celebrated musician, died very suddenly at Chelsea, Mass., last Friday.

—About one hundred Pottawattamie Indians have lately been naturalized by the United States District Court at Topeka.

—The population of Cincinnati is estimated at 210,000. In 1826 that city contained but 16,000 inhabitants.

—"Your milk does not pay any income tax, I suppose, Mrs. Skinpenny?" "Why not, sir?" "I should not think it was rich enough."

—Massive granite copings without and open scuttles within a burning building have few attractions for firemen.

—"Come here, Johnny," said a schoolmaster; "do you know your A B Cs?" "Yes, sir, I know a bee sees."

—A Texas paper says that in ten years Texas will manufacture millions of pounds of cheese.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Next Congress.

From the Tribune.

A leading contemporary observes that "of sixty members of Congress elected in October, only ten were Democrats." *Sixty-three* Congressmen were chosen in October, to wit:—Pennsylvania, 24; Ohio, 19; Indiana, 11; Iowa, 6; and West Virginia, 3—of which number fifty-one are radical, as follows:—Pennsylvania, 18; Ohio, 16; Indiana, 11; and West Virginia, 3. In Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, it is quite possible that the radicals will further gain two or three seats in all by the successful contest of fraudulent elections. Archibald, of the Twelfth District, Pennsylvania; Delano of the Thirteenth, Ohio; General Grover, of the Fourth, Indiana, protest against their unfair defeat, and will appeal to a fair Congress. There is, therefore, chance that the number of sterling Representatives from the States named will be increased to 52 or 53.

Maine and Vermont voted in September, electing radical delegations to Congress by large majorities. Their joint strength of eight Representatives increases the radical number of Congressmen-elect, as above explained, to fifty-nine; Vermont having completed her good work on Tuesday by the election of a Republican Congressman in the Hon. Portus Baxter's district.

The twelve States which voted on Tuesday elected ninety-one members of Congress, of which number sixty-six are, no doubt, radical. Thus, in the nineteen States which have voted since the 1st of September, only two of which have gone Democratic, we count the complexion of the next Congress in nineteen States, with the present status of the remaining:—

	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.
Maine	5	—	Maryland	1	4
Vermont	3	—	Delaware	—	1
Pennsylvania	18	6	Illinois	11	3
Ohio	16	3	Michigan	6	—
Indiana	8	3	Wisconsin	5	1
Iowa	6	—	Minnesota	2	—
West Virginia	3	—	Missouri	6	3
New York	20	11	Kansas	1	—
Massachusetts	10	—	Nevada	1	—
New Jersey	3	2			
Total				125	37

The delegations of the remaining Northern and Border States are as follows:—

	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.
California	3	—	New Hampshire	3	—
Connecticut	4	—	Oregon	1	—
Kentucky	2	7	Rhode Island	2	—
Total				15	7

The present Democratic strength in Congress is 44, not including Mr. Raymond (whose successor has been elected by a Democratic vote). Estimating from the States which have voted, and the present delegations of the remaining States, the Copperhead strength will be the same. At most, it will not have gained beyond 44, while the radical majority will be about 100.

A radical gain of *four* Senators must also be taken into account. Two of them have lately been chosen, namely,—the Hon. A. G. Cattell, of New Jersey, and the Hon. H. W. Corbett, of Oregon. The new Legislature of Pennsylvania has to elect a radical Senator in the place of the Hon. Edgar Cowan, Democrat, and that of New Jersey to make the same amends by supplying the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. William Wright. To these must be added the Hon. Cornelius Cole, of California, in place of Senator James A. McDougall. Should Colorado be admitted, two more radical Senators will be gained. We have lost a Senator in Maryland; so this leaves our gain but four.

To recapitulate, the Senate stands at present 38 radicals and 26 Democrats. It will hereafter have 42 radicals against 22 Democrats, even should the Maryland Legislature elect Governor Swann to succeed Senator Creswell. The present House stands 140 radicals against 44 Democrats. As reconstructed, the House will have 140 radicals to 44 Democrats. At most, the proportion of Democrats and Republicans will be about the same. As will be seen, the gain of the late elections is substantially in the Senate.

Here, then, is the reply of the loyal and still advancing North to the challenge of the President—syllables as plain as the handwriting on the wall that 126 radical Congressmen-elect out of a whole representation of 162. We recapitulate as follows, showing a fatal policy is weighed in the balance and found wanting. Mr. Seward predicted that the State of New York would register itself against the radicals by 40,000 majority, or he was no prophet. Mr. Seward is no prophet; for the State has gone radical by from 5000 to 9000 majority. Mr. Johnson committed his political foes to ruin; the North responds with radical majorities in nineteen States. Not an inch of ground has been yielded by the loyal vote; and in view of whatever good work may remain to be done, the North is resolved to maintain its standing army of loyal majorities.

What of the Future?

From the World.

Instead of crying over spilled milk, it is better to make a fair estimate of the result of the late elections. It is of no consequence to separate New York from other States, or the elections on Tuesday from those held earlier in the season. These elections have all turned on national questions. Their whole significance consists in their bearing on national politics. It is only in their broad national consequences, that is to say, in their joint effect, that they have any public interest. When a great battle has been fought, with a decisive result, the details of the fighting along separate parts of the line cease to be of any value, except to the annalist. How the result will affect future operations, is the only question which has a living interest.

Though it was a great pitched battle fought strenuously on both sides, this year's contest has been, in the estimation of the Republicans, merely preliminary to the Presidential contest. Their pretense that it is important to keep the South out of Congress, in any other view, is ridiculous. Nobody is noodle enough to suppose that the forty or fifty excluded members could be dangerous, in the presence of the two hundred members from other States who could outvote them, four to one, on every question. The talk about "security for the future" has been a mere electioneering pretense. The North grows much more rapidly than the South. The new States to come in are all offshoots of Northern communities. The Northern preponderance in Congress, already so overwhelming, will become constantly greater. In a country governed by Congress, a majority of four to one, growing into a majority of five to one, six to one, and in time ten or twenty to one, there could be no chimera to frighten fools more absurd than the pretense that the section possessing this growing preponderance needs any other security against the passage of distasteful laws. It was solely in view of this preponderance that the South seceded. There was, at the time, against the Republicans, a majority of both houses of Congress, and a majority of the Supreme Court. They could have thwarted Mr. Lincoln in every stage of his administration. But they saw that this advantage was transient. When the North had become powerful enough to elect a President against the unanimous South, it had become powerful enough to control every branch of the Government. It was a mere question of disposition and of time. The South, therefore, deliberately decided to relinquish a temporary advantage and bring on the contest before the growing disparity between the two sections should render success utterly hopeless. The result proved that they had waited too long. The North was already an overmatch for them. The war exhausted and prostrated the South, but the North has continued to grow. The same reasons which precipitated the South into rebellion in 1860, must forever preclude a renewal of the attempt. They were relatively far stronger then than they could ever hope to be again. It is as if two growing boys, one feeble, the other robust, should fight till the first one was crippled and stunted, and then the greater and still growing one should dread the cripple and wish him put in irons as a "security for the future."

It is evident that the North has nothing further to fear from the South, either in a political or a military sense. The recent elections have been carried by the Republicans on false pretenses. The contest on their part has been a deceitful manœuvre preliminary to the Presidential election. They have gained by it the great advantage of deciding, according to their pleasure, whether the Southern electoral votes shall be counted. They are under no necessity of making this decision till after the election has taken place. If it shall then appear that the Republicans have such a preponderance that the Southern votes will make no difference, they may perhaps affect to be liberal, and count them. But if their exclusion shall be needed to elect the Republican candidates, they will be remorselessly excluded. The form of doing it will be copied from the precedent of 1865, when, a short time before the votes were counted, Congress passed a joint resolution declaring that the votes from certain enumerated States should not be opened by the President of the Senate. If we had succeeded in electing one-third of the House, this scheme could have been frustrated by the vote. As it is, there is no barrier against it. Certain it is that Southern members will not meanwhile be admitted to deprive the dominant party of its two-thirds majority.

If the Republicans elect their President only by excluding the Southern electoral votes, a very grave question will arise. It would be an abuse of power admitting only of a revolutionary remedy—a medicine that might prove more fatal than the disease.

These unfortunate elections deprive President Johnson of what ought to have been the chief glory of his Administration—the pacification of the country after the late bloody contest. It is idle to ask, whether by greater promptitude in breaking with the radicals, he might not have averted this mortification. He must now take the situation as he finds it, and make the best of it. Powerless, during the residue of his term, in all contested questions of domestic politics, his only chance of acquiring prestige is in connection with our foreign relations. These are less subject to the control of Congress. The steps he is understood to be taking to resuscitate and maintain the Monroe doctrine will be warmly approved by the country. It would be futile for him to contend longer with the radicals in respect to the South, and he will best consult the dignity of his office by letting his action cease with his responsibility. Against Congress there was no appeal but to the people, and the passions of the war have not yet sufficiently subsided to permit them to judge with candor. The ratification of the amendment is not a question for him, but for the States. He may hereafter stand aloof from that subject without any loss of dignity or of consistency. Against the unconstitutional exclusion of the Southern States from Congress it was his duty to remonstrate; but having appealed to the people in vain, why should he sharpen acrimony by further opposition? The elections, by virtually depriving him of his veto, have relieved him from all responsibility for the action of Congress. While, therefore, he holds fast his oft-repeated views, he will serve no good purpose by an animated and aggressive presentation of them. Candid co operation with Congress on neutral questions, and a dignified abstinence from pushing a controversy in which he is powerless, is the course which President Johnson will doubtless think it wise to adopt.

On the South the late elections will probably no effect whatever. That section is peculiarly unfortunate. The diminished labor supply consequent on the losses of the war, the inefficiency of the freedmen, and, worse than all, the bad harvest of an unfavorable season, keep the Southern people in the same state of poverty and prostration in which they were left by the war. But their helplessness will not induce them to ratify the radical amendment. What would they gain by doing so? Admission to Congress perhaps—but of that they have no promise—with a diminished representation. But since the representatives they would have under the amendment, added to the conservative representatives now elected from the North, would still be a minority, they would have no more power of self-protection in Congress than out of it. Until the political complexion of the North changes, admission will do them no good. Why should they renounce for all time rights for which nothing substantial is offered in exchange? The South will preserve order, obey the laws, and leave the radicals to pass such measures as they please. The spectacle of a quiet, loyal people ruled by a Government in which they have no voice, will appeal to the better sentiments of the North, and cause a reaction against the radicals. When it is seen that there is no reason in the conduct of the Southern people why they should be excluded, the responsibility of keeping the Union dissolved will come home to the radicals, and before the Presidential election there will be a great popular reaction, which will sweep them out of power. Only a very small change is necessary to produce this result. A change of one vote in a hundred would accomplish it in New York; a change of one vote in fifty would accomplish it in Pennsylvania. The electoral votes of these two States, added to those of all the Southern States, together with New Jersey and Connecticut, would make a majority. A change of about seventeen thousand votes in the four States of New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and New Jersey, would enable the Democratic party to elect the next President; for it must be borne in mind that every voter transferred from one side to the other makes a difference of two in the result. Why should Democrats despair of changing seventeen thousand votes in the next two years? Why, we should have carried New York this year, if the Fenians along the lines of the canal and railroads had not been inveigled into voting for Fenton. We would have carried Pennsylvania if moderate Conservatives had not been dissatisfied with our candidate. A party which needs to gain only seventeen thousand votes in two years to elect the next President, is not separated from success by that immeasurable interval which its enemies pretend.

In the State of New York we have made a gallant fight. In the two great cities of New York and Brooklyn we have done wonders. We have come so near success that the Republicans have had a hairbreadth escape. Fluctuations within far narrower limits than often take place from year to year, will give us the next Presidential election. When we count the number of States or the number of Congressmen against us, the opposition indeed look formidable. But when we consider how few individual votes need to be changed to reverse it all, we have every reason to look with hope and confidence to the future. At least a fifth of the Republican vote has been cast on the idea that forcing the South to adopt the amendment would be the speediest method of restoring the Union. When it is seen that that method will not restore it, all these votes will be changed; for certain it is, that a majority of the Northern people will not consent to a permanent dissolution of the Union.

The Lesson Which the Election Gives the South.

From the Herald.

The result of the election on Tuesday affords an impressive lesson to the South. The people of that section must now see that there is but one way to put an end to their difficulties and disabilities, and to restore them to their former status in the Union. It is evident that the Constitutional amendment will be adopted by the Northern States, and that the people of the North require this guarantee as a condition of the full restoration of the South in admitting its representatives to Congress. The issue is clearly defined; there is no dodging or getting around it. The fate of the South is in the hands of the North, and the North has pronounced irrevocably the conditions. If the Southern States should refuse to accept the Constitutional amendment, it will become a part of the Constitution in spite of them, while by their resistance they gain nothing, and only injure themselves.

The great obstacle in the South to restoration is in the old political and secession leaders. Such men as Wade Hampton, Governors Orr and Perry, of South Carolina; Stephens, of Georgia; Patton, of Alabama; Humphreys, of Mississippi; Worth, of North Carolina; and Wise, of Virginia, are the real enemies of the South. They lead the people astray; they do not seem to understand the real issue; they are still secessionists practically; they are, in fact, in a state of secession, though not in armed rebellion. They refuse to be united with the North on the conditions laid down, and advise the people of their States to act in the same way. They are speaking for themselves only, and either lose sight of or do not care about the interests of their section of the country. They are narrow-minded, and want patriotism. If they did not they would be ready to accept any sacrifice personally for the welfare of the South. By the Constitutional amendment the tails of those old secession leaders are cut off, and in their agony from this operation they turn round to the people and say, "Look, friends and fellow-citizens, we have lost our tails; pray sympathize with us and refuse to hold communion with those who have mutilated us." In this way they excite sympathy in a class of people who do not look to the general question and consequences. But this cannot last long. There is a large portion of the Southern people who have intelligence enough to see the evils these same old secession politicians have brought upon them, and there is a new generation growing up who will utterly ignore them.

Now, our advice to the South is to throw overboard these Jonahs who threaten to overwhelm their country in ruin. Let the mass of the people and the young men who want to restore their beautiful and productive section of the republic meet together, call public meetings, and take immediate action to accept the Constitutional amendment. Let them no longer be guided by the men who led them into secession. The North has spoken emphatically on the subject of their restoration, the conditions are laid down, and there is no escape from this alternative. Their salvation is in their own power. Let them lay on the shelf all the old politicians whose tails are cut off by the Constitutional amendment, take the matter in their own hands, and get represented in Congress by a new and unobjectionable set of men. This will be the end of their troubles; but if they do not take the course we advise, greater evils may come upon them.

Responsibility.

From the Times.

One thing to be steadily kept in view by the party which has been victorious in this election, is their responsibility for the good government of the country. They do not stand in the position of an ordinary legislative majority. In all that appertains to national affairs, their will is supreme. They can override the vetoes of the Executive in nearly every one of the Northern States. They have equally shown their power in Congress to give effect to great measures of national concern despite the President's constitutional right to dissent. They enjoy to-day, and are likely to enjoy in the next Congress, a power of control over all that belongs to the government of the country, to which there is neither check nor limit, to say nothing of precedent. It is scarcely possible to measure the scope of the authority now vested in the Legislative branch of the Government. The temporary deposit of supreme power in that branch may be a necessity growing out of the insurrection; and, regarded in that light, the exercise of such power will not be held to be intolerable by loyal men. But those who have the greatest dread of the dominance of sectionalism, let it come from what quarter it may, most sincerely pray that compromise ground may be speedily found, so that the functions of the Government may be performed as they were before the insurrectionary epoch, and that each department of the Administration may repossess its constitutional force.

Until that result is obtained, there surely rests upon the Legislative majorities in the States recently heard from, a heavy responsibility to use their power with the utmost discretion. He must be a very confident man who will affirm that the anxieties and difficulties which affect our Government, centre alone upon the question of admitting or refusing to admit certain States upon their individual conformity to given Congressional enactments. Outside of and beyond all that bears directly upon restoration, are issues of a far-reaching character, involving the maintenance of the national influence, the national credit, and the national dignity abroad. It can hardly be wise to put forward strong pretensions up a potential authority in the concerns of other communities, until we show that we have compassed a solution of the difficulties which have so long beset ourselves.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands, with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No. 220 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmwsm

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M., of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 10 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS.—
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURG, October 24, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of One Million Dollars of the Five Per Cent. and One Million Dollars of the Six Per Cent Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at the Treasury Department in the city of Harrisburg, until 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1866.

Bidders will state amount offered, price asked, and whether Registered or Coupon Loans. To be addressed, "Commissioners of Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pa." Endorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not in their opinion advantageous to the Commonwealth.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of State.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
10 25 3w

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY ST., N. Y. 3?5

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy
No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION—*Founded 1831*—"*An Institution for the Encouragement of Industry, the Suppression of Pauperism and the Relief of Suffering among the Worthy Poor*"—At the annual meeting held Tuesday, October 16, 1866, at the rooms of the Society, N. W. corner of Seventh and Sansom streets, the following gentlemen were duly elected officers and managers for the ensuing year:—

President—Samuel H. Perkins.
Vice-Presidents—Richard D. Wood, J. Fisher Lenning.
Treasurer—Edmund Wilcox. No. 404 Chesnut street.
Corresponding Secretary—L. Montgomery Bond.
Recording Secretary—John H. Atwood.

MANAGERS.

Benjamin Cotes,	Thomas A. Budd,
Thomas Latimer,	Charles Rhoads,
John Robien,	Richard Wood,
William Purves,	Charles S. Wurts, M. D.,
Arthur G. Coffin,	Edward R. Wood,
Benjamin Orne,	James Bayard,
John W. Claghorn,	Joseph A. Clay,
Thomas Wattson,	Alfred M. Collins,
Joseph H. Dulles,	John E. Graeff,
John Ashhurst,	Henry D Sherrard.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following appointment was made, to wit:—John Hicks, Agent.

There are 120 gratuitous female visitors (visiting in the districts where they reside), and who, from long experience, know nearly all the worthy poor. The following is an epitome of their labors and disbursements for the past year, taken from the annual report, to wit:—

LABORS.

No. of visits made to the poor	16,128
" Families under charge	6,996
" Sick administered unto	1,417
" Deaths attended upon — five by cholera	157
" Persons found employment, including domestics to places in families	1,243
" Children placed at school and Sunday School	108
" Persons, including children, to and asylums	43
" Young girls rescued from an abandoned life and restored to friends.	2

DISBURSEMENTS.

Materials, Reduced to Money Values by Estimate.

Cash distributed by visitors from appropriations by the General Board	$8,875 00
Cash distributed from collections made by the visitors themselves	2,594 92
Cash distributed from the office, including wages paid out there as aid	1,100 00
Cash distributed to sewing women by the Ladies' Branch	4,017 12
Cash distributed to other female labor at the store of the Society	793 67
Cash Value of 1740 tons of COAL (of 2240 pounds to the ton), distributed in quarters, at $7 50	13,050 00
Cash value of 64 tons of COAL and 11 cords of WOOD, collected by the visitors	708 00
Cash value of provisions, including flour, buckwheat flour, Indian meal, potatoes, beans, hominy, tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, bread, soup, meats, and medicines and delicacies for the sick	1,550 00
Cash value of materials: 1627 new and partially worn garments, the gifts of various Dorcas and other societies (acknowledged elsewhere) and of individuals, cash $75	1,221 00
Cash value of 252 yards of stuff, 45 articles of furniture, and bedding; and 128 pairs of boots and shoes	425 00
Cash value of 550 stoves lent, bearing the name of the Society, to prevent their loss. These stoves were patterned by the Society for this use, and are very economical in their operation. They cost, with repairs, delivered and returned, about $6 each. As they last three years, the cost (and consequent value to the poor) per year of each stove is, therefore	1 100 00
Total	$39,434 71

Contributions both in money and materials thankfully received at the office of the Society, N. W corner of Seventh and Sansom streets, or by the Treasurer, Edmund Wilcox, Esq., No. 404 Chesnut street. 11 7 wfm6t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30 1866.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 233 S. THIRD Street.
11 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

INAUGURATION OF LOW PRICES,
AT RETAIL.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Importers, Jobbers, and Retailers
OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 727 CHESNUT ST.,
HAVE MADE A GREAT
REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Their Stock is unrivalled for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of buyers.

Silks,
Moire Antiques,
Shawls,
Velvets,
Cloakings,
Silk Poplins,
Wool Poplins,
Corded Poplins,
Rich Plaid Poplins,
Rich Plaid Merinoes,
Colored Merinoes,
Printed Merinoes,
Empress Cloths,
Velour Russe,
Biarritz,
Epinglines,
Bombazines,
Tamisse,
Mous Delaines,
Black Alpacas,
White Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas,
White Reps,
Black Reps,
Colored Reps,
French Chintzes,
Damasks and Diapers,
Towels and Napkins,
Doylies and Table Covers,
Counterpanes,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Mourning Goods.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.
11 6 tf

BLANKETS, ENTIRELY CLEAN AND PERfect in every respect, at a less price than they can possibly be bought in Philadelphia.—We feel entirely sure in saying to our customers that this stock of Blankets is below competition and invite a comparison of prices with other stores. We are selling a first rate 10-4 Blanket for $6 50 per pair. We offer a Blanket at $8 per pair that we sold before the war at this price. We offer a Blanket at $10 per pair that we sold last year for over $20. You can find any quality of Blanket you wish in this stock. Grey Blankets $3 per pair; Light Grey, or Drab Blankets, Cradle and Crib Blankets; Ironing Blankets 5-4 lb. Comfortables for $3 each. Storekeepers, Hotels, and Institutions supplied at less than wholesale prices. R. D. & W. H. PENNELL, No. 1021 Market street. 10 27

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
One case of handsome Marseilles Quilts of our own importation, very cheap.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

A large assortment of Blankets from $6 up to $15.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

Yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels, 62½ cents.
All-wool Flannels, 37½, 42, 45, 50, 62, 68, 70, up to $1 25 per yard.
Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Best makes Canton Flannels, very cheap.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels, etc. etc.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
A large assortment of Gloves.—Kid Gloves $1 25 a pair, real kid, best in the city for that price.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—Plaid Poplins $1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½, and $1 75.
Tartan Plaids, 37½ cents.
French Merinoes and Delaines.
French Chintzes, yard wide, 62½ cents.
Fine quality black Alpacas. 10 22

FARIES & WARNER.
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE RACE.

Bargains in Canton Flannels, from auction.
One case Canton Flannel, 25 cents, worth 31c.
One case Canton Flannel, 31 cents, worth 35c.
One case Canton Flannel, 37½ cents, worth 40c.
Cheapest Canton Flannels in the city.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1 25, $1 50, $1 62½, $1 75, to $3.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75 cents, $1, $1 25, to $3.
Infants', Misses', and Boys' Merino Vests.
50 dozen French Cloth Gloves, white and colored.
All-wool Blankets, $5 50, $6 $6 75, $7, etc.
Bird-eye Linen Diaper, $2 85, worth $3 50.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

Large assortment, cheap.
25c. heaviest yard wide unbleached Muslin.
All-wool and cotton and wool Shirting Flannels.
All-wool Cassimeres, from auction, $1 12.
All-wool Delaines.
Handsome Plaid Poplins.
American Delaines and Calicoes.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, and Russia Crash.
Hosiery, Gloves, handkerchiefs, etc., as cheap as the cheapest.

FARIES & WARNER,
9 29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,

I have now in store and for sale a most complete and elegant stock of

POPLINS! POPLINS

PLAIN POPLINS.
PLAID POPLINS
EMPRESS CORD POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
CORDED SILK POPLINS.

One case of SILK STRIPE POPLINS, only 75 cents worth $1 00.

MERINOES! MERINOES!

I have just opened a full line of FRENCH MERINOES, of all the most desirable shades and qualities.
New additions in DRESS GOODS made daily from the Philadelphia and New York Auctions.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

The Cheapest Muslin Store in the city.
Just opened 2000 yards extra heavy Brown Sheeting, wide, for 24 cents.
One case of Pillow-Case Muslins best, for 33 cents.
GIVE US A CALL!
My stock of FLANNELS is large and cheap.
9 22 wfmsm

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES.
Strangers and others will find at
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET
A large and complete assortment of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,
In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
NO 1024 CHESNUT STREET

T. SIMPSON'S SONS
No. 922.....PINE STREET.....No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton Merino, and Wool.
Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash Burlaps.
Balbriggan, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
9 5 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION
N. E. COR EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS
We are prepared to show one of the very finest stocks of Shawls in this city of every grade,
FROM $1 50 UP TO $80,
Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.
Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Real Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.
We would also invite attention to our
BLANKETS.
Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. (10 23 3m
Finer qualities at $7 $8 $9, $10, $11, $12 and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McMULLAN,
Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,
Has received just his first Fall importation of
ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
AMERICAN BLANKETS
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.
His stock of GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 700 CHESNUT ST.
10 17 1m

CLOAKS AND FURS
NOW OPEN,
PARIS CLOAKS.
EXCLUSIVE STYLES,
(WHICH WILL NOT BE REPEATED)
IN GREAT VARIETY OF
MATERIAL AND DESIGN
ALSO
PARIS STYLE CLOAKS,
(OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,)
IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.
NEW CLOAKING CLOTHS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO
SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS FOR DRESSES, ETC.,
FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
AND CUT IN ANY LENGTH.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
10 17 1mrp No. 920 CHESNUT St.

NOW OPEN,
FURS OF ALL NATIONS.

RUSSIAN SABLE FURS,
HUDSON BAY SABLE FURS,
FINE DARK MINK SABLES
ROYAL ERMINE AND CHINCHILLA,
DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
PERSIAN LAMB,
ASTRACAN, ETC. ETC.
For Ladies, Misses, and Children.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
10 17 1mrp No. 920 CHESNUT St.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN, only $4 usual price $5 50.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, only $3 75 usual price $5 00.
BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.
WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. 11 6 2m
T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
40 JOHN C. REMINGTON'S 40
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store,
No. 40 North NINTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Particular attention given to the Cutting and Making of Shirts. 11 8 1m

H. F. BUTLER,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 142 South EIGHTH St.
11 2

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 1yrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 1§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

THE BEST-FITTING SHIRT
IN AMERICA IS THE
SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,
Manufactured by
R. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia
where you can find a large assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Clip this out and give us a call.
9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street Philadelphia.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cov. Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6§ No. 109 JONES' Alley

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLIcation of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPHAM'S, No. 25 N. EIGHTH Street, and by all Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 1 1mrp

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

PROCEEDINGS IN COUNCILS. — *Select Council.*—A message was received from the Mayor, recommending to the favorable consideration of Councils a circular addressed to the citizens, of which the following is a copy:—

"The triangular piece of ground bounded by Pennsylvania avenue, Green street, and Twenty-fourth street has been purchased for a hotel and dancing saloon within the past few days. Should this purpose be consummated, it will effect a demoralization of our Park, which thus far has contributed to the elevation of the public taste, and has been maintained free from disorder. By the action of the Councils of the city, all the ground west of the railroad and northward from Green street, to a point beyond Girard avenue, excepting this triangle, has been secured for public uses. Should this be secured and improved, the entire Park, the river, and the landscape beyond will be seen from the entrance to the Park at the Green street approach. The subscribers propose to make an effort to secure this ground and to improve it (if a sufficient subscription can be had), and thereafter to convey it to the city of Philadelphia as an open public place forever."

The circular is signed by O. W. Davis, David W. Seilers, N. B. Browne, Frederick Heyer, George W. Biddle, Charles S. Bonsall, George Sturges, John Welsh, P. P. Morris, J. Ross Snowden, and Eli K. Price.

Accompanying this was the following address to the Mayor:—

"I am with others united in the circular on which this is written Pursuant to it, subscriptions were received to the amount of $3095, from Henry Cope, Alfred Cope, Eli K. Price, George W. Biddle, William S. Wilson, T. B. Wilson, N. B Browne, William P. Wilstach, Josiah L. Haines, William P. Hamm, John Edgar Thomson, S. H. Horstman, Thomas Williamson, John L. Claghorn, George W. Thorn, DeHaven & Brother, William Bettle, John B. Myers, Jr., N Myers, Charles Ellis, Thomas W. Price, Henry Seybert, Barton H. Jenks, William T. Judson, Samuel S White, T Edwood Zell O U. Durborrow, O. U. Davis, David W Seilers, William H. McAllister William H Kern, Elihu DeMott, J. E. Kingsbury & Co., Constant Guillou, George H. Moore, George Sturges, Charles L. Bonsall, John Welsh, and Hon. John M. Read.

"The ground (on which is erected five brick houses) was secured for the sum of $15,000, some parts of it having been acquired at somewhat above its market value, which was of necessity submitted to. There is the sum of $11,905 secured thereon by mortgage, which can remain, upon the payment of interest. It was the intention of the promoters of this movement to place on this ground a bust in honor of some one of our city distinguished in the past, but the numerous demands on the liberality of our citizens have hitherto prevented the success of this design It would be a fit place for a memorial commemorating the gallant ones who have fallen in the late struggle for our nationality. My object in addressing you, is that you may communicate the desire of the donors to the Councils to accept a conveyance of this ground, subject to the above incumbrance; by so doing, the benefit of their subscriptions will inure to the city, and the intent, as expressed in the circular, be fulfilled.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"JOHN WELSH, Treasurer."

The communication was referred to the Committee on Law.

Mr. Gray, from the Committee on Water, reported a resolution authorizing waterpipe in Noble street, Fourteenth Ward. Agreed to.

The same Committee reported adversely to the request of the employes in the Water Department for an increase of salary.

Mr. Bumm, from the Committee on City Property of Select Council, reported that it was impossible to remove the Penn Mansion from its present site to Fairmount Park, and that it would be useless to take down the building and re-erect it. The Committee, therefore, request the Mayor to notify the Chamber of Commerce that the conditions affixed to the gift of the property cannot be compiled with. A resolution to that effect was agreed to.

The same Committee reported an ordinance making an appropriation of $187 to pay workmen employed by J. T. Prall in the construction of a wall at Fairmount Park. The ordinance was referred back to the Committee.

Mr. Hodgdon, from the Committee to Verify the Cash Accounts of the City Treasurer, reported the following as the condition of the Treasurer's books, November 1, 1866:—Cash, $1,698,651·59, appropriated as follows:—Balance to the credit of city debt, to pay interest on loans due January 1, 1867, $487,306·87; balance to the credit of city fund, to pay warrants, $142,412·93; balance to the credit of the sinking fund, $463,852·42; cash on hand, $4479·37.

Mr. Wagner, from the Committee on Law, reported in favor of the ordinance imposing a tax upon insurance companies. It was referred back to the Committee on Law, in order to allow the insurance companies to be heard.

The following was submitted:—

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to pass laws:—1. To prohibit members of Councils from taking any contract for erecting buildings of any kind or character for departments not directly under the control of Councils, or of furnishing such departments with any kind of merchandise or material whatsoever, or being interested therein, directly or indirectly. 2. To prohibit a member of Councils from obtaining or being interested in any contract for building school-houses, bridges, sewers, or other constructions, or for furnishing supplies of any kind to any department of the city in the name of any one of his employes, laborers, or any other person.

Mr. Gray moved, as an amendment, that no member of Council shall be a candidate for any office in any department for one year after the expiration of his term as member of Council.

The amendment was accepted.

Mr. Smith moved a further amendment, that the Legislature be requested to establish a salary of $1000 for each member of Councils.

The whole subject was referred to the Committee on Law.

Dr. Kamerly moved that the Committee on Finance be directed to report in the next estimate for 1867 an item of $1400, in order to increase the salaries in the Department of Water.

On the motion to indefinitely postpone, the vote stood—yeas 14, nays 4.

Mr. Bumm offered a resolution requesting the City Solicitor to enter suit against the sureties of Hill & Smith, late contractors for cleansing the streets. Referred to the Committee on Law.

The ordinance from Common Council in reference to the sale of refreshments in the market-houses was referred to the Committee on Markets of Select Council. Adjourned.

Common Council.—A communication was received from the Commissioner of City Property, stating that the hall at Frankford road and York street was rented for $200 per annum, and Spring Garden Hall at $1250 per annum.

The Board of Revision also sent a communication, stating that $7250 would be required for the expenses of their office in 1867. Referred to Finance Committee.

One was received from the Commissioner of Highways, stating that a special appropriation would have to be made before the footway could be placed on Gray's Ferry Bridge. Laid over.

Mr. Marcer, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported an ordinance appropriating $35,000 to the Receiver of Taxes for 1867. Referred.

The same gentleman reported an ordinance appropriating the additional sum of $12,500 to the Inspectors of the County Prison for 1866, to pay for flour, beef, etc. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation to the Commissioner of Markets for 1867. Referred.

Mr. Miller, of the Highway Committee, reported resolutions for the grading of Franklin street, from Columbia avenue to Montgomery street, at a cost not exceeding $1000, and Apsley street, from Germantown avenue to Pulaski avenue, at a cost not exceeding $300, which were agreed to.

The same gentleman reported an ordinance appropriating $3000 to pay for the erection of a footway on the north side of Gray's Ferry Bridge. Adopted.

Mr. Billington, of the Police Committee, reported an ordinance giving permission to Calvary M. E. Church, on Twenty-first street, below Jefferson, to erect a wooden building. Adopted.

The same gentleman reported a supplementary ordinance providing that, on and after the 1st of January, 1867, one hundred men shall be added to the police force, to be distributed in the various wards.

Mr. Marcer offered a resolution that the Committee on Law be instructed to inquire and report why F. A. Server, Esq., continues to act as a Guardian of the Poor while he is not a resident of the city. Referred.

Mr. Billington (in place) submitted an ordinance rearranging the Police Districts. Referred.

Also, an ordinance appropriating $2500 to pay for repairs to Police Station Houses. Agreed to.

Mr. Billington, of the Special Committee to consider the best means of disposing of persons committed for trifling offenses, reported that the committee had agreed to report that a house of correction was needed, and that the Finance Committee be directed to report a bill appropriating $100,000 for the purpose of erecting a suitable building. Referred to Finance Committee.

A resolution was adopted asking the Board of Revision to furnish Councils with an accurate list of property exempt from taxation.

A resolution was adopted providing for locating and opening Cadbury avenue, from Columbia avenue to Hunting Park.

The following resolutions and ordinances from Select Council were considered:—Resolution providing for laying water-pipe on Noble street; "authorizing transfer in Department of City Railroad;" the ordinance to pay laborers of Hill & Smith, contractors for cleansing streets; the resolution "in reference to the William Penn Mansion." Adjourned.

A DISASTROUS FIRE ON CHESNUT STREET —LOSS ABOUT $10,000.—About 12 o'clock last night smoke was discovered issuing from the three-storied brick building located on the south side of Chesnut street, first door above Twelfth. The front door was broken open, when the whole interior of the first floor was found to be on fire. The alarm was promptly sounded, and in a few minutes a large number of fire companies were on the ground, and by the prompt application of water, the flames were confined to the apartment in which they originated.

This floor of the structure was occupied by the firm of Randall & Co., manufacturers and dealers in soaps, perfumery, cigars, and fancy goods. They had an extensive stock of the finest description of goods, which were either burned or badly damaged by water. They have an insurance upon their stock to the amount of $7000, about equally divided in the Fire Association of this city, the Ætna, of Hartford, and a New York company. The loss will probably reach $10,000.

The second floor of the building was occupied by Mrs. E. O'Rourke as a millinery and dressmaking establishment. She had a large stock of ribbons, bonnet materials, and ready-made goods on hand, which were considerably damaged by water and smoke. Her loss on stock and materials will probably reach from one to two thousand dollars. Amount of insurance not known.

The third floor and attic were occupied by the family of John Hartwell, as a dwelling. Mr. Hartwell's family consisted of his wife, Sarah Hartwell, daughters Louisiana Middleton, aged twenty-six years; Hannah Hartwell, aged eighteen years; and son, Thomas Hartwell, aged ten years; also, Susan Sutler, a domestic, and Enoch Still (colored), house-servant. The latter was sleeping, at the time the alarm was first given, in a small back room on the second floor.

He stated that he immediately rushed up into the apartments of the family and told them that the store was on fire; that they answered him, but did not make any move towards coming down; that the rooms were at the time filled almost to suffocation with smoke. He then made his way into the street. By this time a number of firemen and police officers had gained access to the building through an entry leading from Chesnut street. They immediately ascended to the upper floors.

In the front room of the third story they found Mrs. Hartwell, her daughter Bella and son Thomas. They were lying upon the bed in an apparently lifeless condition; they were gathered up, and quickly carried into the street, thence into a neighboring dwelling. At the same moment Mrs. Middleton and her sister Hannah were found in the back room, and, on ascending the attic, Susan Sutler. They were all lying in a perfectly helpless, in fact, in an almost dying condition, from the effect of the smoke which they had inhaled. They were likewise carried by the firemen into buildings in the neighborhood, where they were kindly attended to. None of them were dangerously injured.

MEETING OF SCHOOL CONTROLLERS—APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR.—A special meeting of Controllers of Public Schools was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Shippen in the chair, the object being to receive the report of the committee appointed to prepare an estimate of the sum necessary for the support of schools of this district for the year 1867.

The report was presented and read. It sets forth that the committee had collected all the information bearing upon the subject, and carefully considered it.

The increase in the aggregate over last year is mainly attributable to the amounts required for furnishing school-houses now in the course of construction. The committee call attention to the fact that in many of the sections repairs are made to buildings leased or rented, which should be and are required to be done by the owners.

The report closed with a resolution instructing the Secretary to inform Councils that the sum of $1,020,405 will be required to defray the expenses of the schools for the ensuing year.

The report was adopted without debate.

The special items, which include furniture for old school houses, repairs to the same, furnaces, stoves, etc., amount to $17,401; the furniture for the new school-houses, with the stoves for the same, is estimated to cost $105,340. Under the head of general expenses, estimated at $136,060, are included the following items:—Fuel, $60,000; books and stationery, $80,000; employment of additional teachers, $5000; printing annual report, and other printing done at the order of the Board, $5000; salaries of the Secretary and other officers of the Board, $6000; carriage hire, $600; gas and incidentals, $1500; salaries of music teachers, $6000.

The estimated expenses of the schools for the present year amounted to $1,027,403, of which $194,040 were for special items, and $13,460 under head of general items.

In 1865 there was expended on the Public Schools the sum of $817,419·87, of which $141,777·77 was included under the head of general expenses.

Since the year 1860 the expenses of the Public Schools have increased from $512,014·16 to $1,020,405.

MARKETS, WHARVES, AND LANDINGS.—The appropriation asked for by the Department of Markets, Wharves, and Landings for the year 1867, is as follows:—

Item 1. Salaries of Commissioner and Clerk	$2,100·00
Item 2. Salaries of Clerks of Markets	5,990·00
Item 3. Printing, blank books, stationery, advertising, scales, weights, and regulating same, coal, making fires, cleaning office, posting bills, etc. etc	720 00
Item 4. Repairs to market-houses	3,000 00
Item 5. Cleaning docks	4,500·00
Item 6. Repairs to wharves and markets	3,500 00
Item 7. Repairing wharves	400 00
Item 8. Ground rents	279 17
Item 9. Fees of auctioneer	500 00
Item 10. Cleaning markets	3,700 00
Item 11 Rent of office	1,000 00
Total	$25,689 17

The estimated revenue is as follows:—

From market-houses	$43,700 00
From wharves and landings	47 000 00
Total	$90,700·00

THE WATER WORKS.—The following is a statement of water pumped by the several works during October:—Fairmount, 752,653,303 gallons; Schuylkill, 72,242,160 gallons; Delaware, 92,484,290 gallons; Twenty-fourth Ward, 53,097,250 gallons; Germantown, 15,475,000. Total, 985,952,003. Average per day, 31,804,901.

FINAL HEARING.—Michael T. Shields had a final hearing before United States Commissioner Sergeant yesterday on the charge of violating the Internal Revenue law, and was held in $1000 bail to answer. The allegation is that defendant was engaged in distilling liquor without having paid a special tax.

IMPORTANT TO THE CIGAR TRADE.—Assessor John W. Frazier, of the First District, has received the following communication from the Department at Washington. The communication is one of great importance to the cigar trade, settling definitely a question that has been under consideration for some time:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, November 5, 1866.—Sir:—I have received your letter of the 30th ult., enclosing a letter from G. Gumpert, Esq., in relation to the bonding of cigars.

In answer, I have to say that the bonding of cigars is a privilege which the law gives to every manufacturer. He can exercise the privilege or not, as he sees fit. Before cigars are bonded, their value is to be ascertained by an appraisement, made by the Assessor of the district. Before cigars are withdrawn from bond the law requires that the tax should be paid, and after such payment the owner may sell them where and when, and at such prices as he pleases.

The Assessor is not warranted by law, and this office will not sanction any system of constructive bonding.

Where the tax does not accrue on cigars until after a sale has been effected, the *actual* price received, whether the cigars are disposed of at wholesale or retail, must be returned for taxation. Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

John W. Frazier, United States Assessor, Philadelphia, Pa.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A meeting of the friends of temperance was held last evening at the Spring Garden Methodist Church, Twentieth and Spring Garden streets. Addresses were made by Rev. Alfred Cookman, Rev J. P. Simmons, and Rev. Irvin H. Torrance. During the evening the choir discoursed some excellent music. The Philadelphia Temperance Society, under whose auspices the meeting was held, has made arrangements for a course of public meetings in the churches of the city, to be held weekly during the winter. Stirring addresses from able speakers, both clergymen and laymen, are promised.

FATAL FALL.—Last evening, about 7 o'clock, James Kelly fell from a hay loft at No. 1336 North Second street, and was instantly killed. The deceased was sixty-two years of age.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday Patrick Mullin fell from a ladder with a hod of bricks, at Richmond and Ann streets, and was seriously injured.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—WILLIAM E. SINN & CO.....LESSEES
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.
MR. JEFFERSON IN COMEDY.
MR. JEFFERSON IN THREE PIECES.
A GREAT BILL FOR FUN.
THIS (Friday) EVENING November 9,
BENEFIT OF MR. JEFFERSON.
The new comedy, in two acts
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
Woodcock.....Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
ACT I.
How Woodcock played his "Little Game"
ACT II
How Woodcock won his "Little Game."
After which the musical farce
THE WINDMILL.
Sampson.....Mr JOSEPH JEFFERSON
During this piece Mr Jefferson and Miss Orton will sing the comic duet, "The Miller of Mitcham."
To conclude with the comic drama,
THE SPITFIRE.
Tobias Shortcut.....Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
Scene 1—Hotel of the "Jolly Sea Dogs."
Scene 2—Cabin of the "Spitfire."
Scene 3—Main deck of a Man-of-war.
To terminate with a
GRAND SEA FIGHT.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
A SPENDID BILL.
FIRST TIME HERE
of Brougham's three act drama,
THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
Admission to Matinee, 30c. to all parts of the house

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.
BENEFIT OF
STUART ROBSON.
THREE POPULAR PIECES.
FRIDAY EVENING, November 9,
the grand burlesque of
MAZEPPA.
Mazeppa.....STUART ROBSON
Airs on the Banjo, by GEORGE C. DOBSON.
After which,
ARTEMAS WARD.
Mr. Augustus Gingham.....STUART ROBSON
To conclude with
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.
Jem Baggs.....STUART ROBSON
In preparation, HAMLET; Or, Wearing of the Black.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle and Parquet.....30 cents
Orchestra Chairs.....50 cents
Gallery.....15 cents
Private Boxes.....$3 and $5
Seats in Private Box.....75 cents
Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the curtain will rise precisely at ¼ to 8
The Box Office will be open daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., when seats may be secured without extra charge.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commence at 7¾.
BENEFIT OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 9,
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
EDWIN BOOTH as SIR GILES OVERREACH.
Wellborn.....Mr. Barton Hill
To conclude with Shakespeare's comedy of
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.
EDWIN BOOTH as PETRUCHIO.
PARTICULAR ANNOUNCEMENT.
In compliance with many requests, an
EDWIN BOOTH MATINEE
will be given at 2 o'clock on SATURDAY, November 10, when will be presented, for the first time this season,
HAMLET,
with all its original splendor.
Doors open at 1¾. Commence at 2.
Saturday—EDWIN BOOTH as THE STRANGER.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
FIRST BENEFIT OF MR DAN BRYANT.
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
TO-NIGHT (Friday) November 9,
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
DANNY THE BARON and
MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE.
MR. DAN BRYANT as
PADDY RAFFERTY,
DANNY THE BARON, and
LARRY HOOLIGAN
WITH SONGS AND DANCES.
Monday—"SHAMUS O'BRIEN."
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—BENEFIT OF MISS KATE FISHER.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 9,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF EL NINO EDDIE.
GRANT'S AND SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGNS.
LAST NIGHT OF MAZEPPA.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS will commence SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, November 10, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY,
by two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT
And EVERY NIGHT in connection with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16 6

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF SIXTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions, all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise impairs health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction 6 months.....$8·00
Terms for self-practice 3 months.....$5·00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 20 3m Professors HILDEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1127 WALNUT Street.
5 26 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.
SCIENTIFIC LECTURES,
BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
AT THEIR HALL,
No. 1210 CHESNUT STREET,
EVERY FRIDAY EVENING,
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
FRIDAY, November 9—Professor J. C. BOOTH, "GLASS, ANCIENT AND MODERN."
The history of its manufacture, illustrated by numerous Diagrams and Oil Paintings.
November 16—Professor H. HARTSHORNE, "MAN AND HIS COMPANIONS."
Comparative Anatomy.
November 23—Professor E. W. VOODES, "ANATOMY OF THE EYE."
November 30—E. J. HOUSTON, Esq., "CHEMICAL AFFINITY."
Any moral young man over fourteen years of age may become a member Annual Dues, $1
Members may obtain tickets gratuitously. Also young men who enter a proposition for membership, and pay the annual dues. 11 6 4t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BATEMAN'S CONCERTS.
Mr. H. L. BATEMAN has the honor to announce that, in accordance with the almost universally expressed desire to hear M'me PAREPA, Signor BRIGNOLI and the other renowned artists of his troupe, at the Academy of Music in this city, he will give
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
AT THE
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on TUESDAY, November 13,
and WEDNESDAY, November 14,
in which the following artists will appear:—
M'me PAREPA, Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor FERRANTI, Signor FORTUNA,
Mr S. B. MILLS, Mr. CARL ROSA,
Mr. J. L. HATTON.
RESERVED SEATS.....ONE DOLLAR EACH
May be had at the Academy and Trumpler's Music Store, for both nights on
SATURDAY MORNING NEXT, Nov. 10. 11 7

ON EXHIBITION AT THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS a fine collection of Paintings of the French, German, and Belgian Schools of Art. Open daily.
Admission, 25 cents. 11 6 6t*

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
(MASONIC HALL,)
No. 719 CHESNUT STREET,
ELEGANT CURTAINS FOR PARLORS,
LIBRARIES,
Dining and Sleeping Rooms.
In Brocatelle,
Satin Damasks,
Terry,
Repe,
Swiss Lace, and
Nottingham Lace
WINDOW SHADES
OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS.
Am now offering the most complete assortment of the above goods of my own importation. [10 26 tuths

WINDOW SHADES.
WE SELL NO
SHADES
BUT THOSE OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
Their superiority in quality, style, and finish is vouched for by hundreds of families in Philadelphia.
CALL AND SEE THE NEW DESIGNS.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
10 10 wfm3m5 PHILADELPHIA.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [10 26 2m
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES
AT WHOLESALE.
40 *IN. PLAINS*,
FINE DECORATIONS,
BORDER MOULDINGS,
STAMP GILTS,
ENGLISH SATINS,
BLANKS, ETC.
IN GREAT VARIETY.
R. T. HAZZARD,
10 6 mwf3m No. 819 ARCH Street.

FERTILIZERS.
BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4 smwfrp Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOSEPH J. MATTHIAS, deceased
The petition of CHRISTIANA E. MATTHIAS, widow of said decedent with appraisement of property elected to be retained, has been filed, and will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, November 17th, 1866, unless exceptions are filed thereto.
11 7 w4t* J. A. BONHAM for Petitioner.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. Arms, Legs. Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 29, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlet free. 8 27 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 21 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
EVANS & WATSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 8p

BOARDING.
NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
Is now open for the accommodation of
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.
Apply early 8 25

CUTLERY.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
9 18 5 Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases, Razors, Scissors, and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 20 tjl

GOVERNMENT SALES.
LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1866.
Will be sold, by direction of the Quartermaster-General, on MONDAY, November 19, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at Armory-Square Depot, Seventh street, below Pennsylvania avenue, the following described property:—
About 19,000 Axes; 13,500 Picks; 14,000 Hatchets, and
About 19 000 Axe Handles; 9000 Pick Handles, and 12,000 Hatchet Handles.
These goods are NEW and IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES, and were manufactured by Hunt Manufacturing Co; Collins & Co.; William Mann, Jr.; Beatty & Co., and others.
ALSO, ABOUT
7500 Great-coats—Brown, black, and grey.
4000 Infantry Overcoats—black.
250 Cavalry Jackets.
1900 pairs Trowsers—black. All new goods.
Together with a lot of Condemned Clothing, etc., consisting of—

Greatcoats,	Knapsacks and Haversacks,
Infantry Overcoats,	Spades,
Sack Coats,	Shovels,
Jackets,	Axes,
Hats,	Camp Kettles,
Caps,	Mess Pans,
Woollen and Rubber Blankets,	Large lot of Tents and Tent Poles, Old Rope,
Bed Sacks,	Rags, etc.
Metallic Scales,	

Goods must be removed within five days from day of sale
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By command of
General D. H. RUCKER.
Assistant Quartermaster-General
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
11 6 11t bvt. Brig.-Gen., Quartermaster.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at FORTRESS MONROE, Old Point Comfort, Virginia,
On THURSDAY,
22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. a large quantity of Stores consisting in part, of the following articles, viz:—
26 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.
51,670 Shot, Shells and Spherical Case for Smooth Bore and Rifled Guns.
70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, Cal. 577.
26 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
500 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian," Cal. 54.
500 Smooth bore Muskets, mod. 1842, Cal. 69.
240 do. do. do., altered to percussion Cal. 69.
10 do. do. do. Flint Lock, Cal. 69.
217 Revolvers, "Whitney's & Remington's Navy, Cal 36
1069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
231 Swords, Musicians and non-Commissioned Officers.
Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores.
Terms of sale—Cash.
T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. of Ord. and Bvt. Col U. S. A.,
11 1 18t Commanding.

POTTSTOWN IRON COMPANY,
POTTSTOWN, PA.
PRESIDENT,
THEODORE H. MORRIS,
Of Morris, Wheeler & Co.
TREASURER,
EDWARD BAILEY.
SECRETARY,
WILLIAM L. BAILEY.
The Company are now prepared to execute orders for BOILER PLATE FLUE, SHEET, and TANK IRON, PLOUGH PLATES, etc. Also for the ANVIL Brand of Cut Nails and Spikes. Orders may be addressed to
POTTSTOWN IRON COMPANY,
Pottstown, Pa.
Or to MORRIS, WHEELER & CO.,
SIXTEENTH and MARKET Sts., Philadelphia.
11 1 10t or No. 24 CLIFF Street, New York.

JAMES R. LITTLE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
SUPERIOR COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
No. 154 N. SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Mountings, Handles, Screws, Tacks, Diamond Studs, Screw-Caps, Ornaments, Star Studs, Lining Nails, Escutcheons, Silver Lace, Inscription Plates, etc. etc.
Particular attention paid to [10 31 1m
ENGRAVING COFFIN-PLATES.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Superphosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand, Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 429 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 23

INTERNAL REVENUE.
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street
CENTRAL DEPOT.
No. 103 South FIFTH Street,
ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT
ESTABLISHED 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constant on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.
The following rates of discount are allowed:—
ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT
ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT DISCOUNT.
ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
All orders should be sent to the
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL.
GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth. Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.
BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box
In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,
BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.
In extreme cases of Debility,
BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills, will effect a complete Restoration.
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, delivered as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.
If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York,
And you will receive them by return of mail, post paid, and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 15 tj

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IN-DISCRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.
They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels or the most delicate
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."
Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales Boils, Etc.
For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.
SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.
The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.
Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia. 9 15

LETTER COPY-BOOKS,
300 pages, $1·50.
LETTER COPY-BOOKS,
500 pages, $2·00.
LETTER COPY-BOOKS,
1000 pages, $3·00.
FABER'S PENCILS, 75 cents a Dozen.
ENVELOPES, $1·35 per thousand.
R. HOS

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1866.

The Election in Missouri.

IN regard to no State does the Republican triumph achieved on last Tuesday afford us more sincere satisfaction than in regard to Missouri. Imperial in her domain, exhaustless in her resources, and standing in the very gateway of that mighty commerce with the plains, the mountains, and the Pacific coast, which bids fair soon to revolutionize the course of trade throughout the world, it was of the last importance that Missouri should be held firm to the cause of loyalty, liberty, and human progress. That State constitutes one of the *key-points* for the great political struggle of the immediate future. The next census will probably raise her to the third or fourth State in population in the Union, while within a decade or two she will be competing for the prize of population and wealth with New York and Pennsylvania. She must necessarily exercise a great influence upon the States immediately surrounding her, and upon the new States to be hereafter created from our more distant Western Territories.

The magnitude of our triumph is, therefore, hardly to be overestimated. It was achieved against the most desperate exertions of a powerful and utterly reckless opposition. The same system of wholesale perjury by which the loyal people of Maryland were overborne was attempted in Missouri, but, thanks to a faithful Governor, unlike the treacherous and infamous Swann, the effort failed. We carry the great city of St. Louis by three thousand majority, and the State by full twenty thousand. Mr. Hogan, of St. Louis, who spent some very valuable time in making some very worthless speeches in this State before our late election, has been defeated for re-election to Congress, and Brigadier-General Pile, who was a faithful and loyal Union officer, is elected in his stead. The Legislature will be largely Republican, which insures the election of a Republican successor (Hon. Charles D. Drake, we presume) to take the place of B. Gratz Brown, who declines a re-election.

The returns show the effect of the immigration to Missouri since the close of the war. Jackson, Lafayette, and other counties in the extreme west, which were once the strongholds of the pro slavery Democracy, have at last succumbed to the influx of the loyal element.

This success fixes the character of Missouri, politically, for a long time to come. The conservatives, backed by the power and patronage of the Federal Administration, did their best to revolutionize the State. They will be relatively weaker two years hence, and can never make so strong a figure again. The new Constitution will remain the organic law of the State. A new impetus will be given to emigration thither from the Northern States, and a more prosperous career than has fallen to the lot of any of her sisters seems now to be opening before Missouri.

For Mexico.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERMAN and Minister Campbell are at New York, expecting to leave for Mexico in a few days. The elections now being over, and the domestic policy of the country virtually settled by the direct voice of the people, we may probably expect more attention to be bestowed upon foreign matters. The Mexican business is in a fair way for settlement at an early day. Maximilian is packing his trunks, and will most likely leave with the French troops this month. The Juarez Government will then be put upon the track, and Mexico once more left to take care of herself.

The Senate.

WE gain a United States Senator in New Jersey, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Wright. We lose one in Maryland, to succeed Senator Creswell. We secure two from Kansas of the right sort—a gain of one, as the late Senator Lane had proved unreliable. We hold our own in Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, New York, and Nevada, each of which elects a Senator the coming winter. We thus add one to our previous gains of four in the September and October elections.

The Fourth New Jersey District.

HILL, the Republican candidate in the Fourth New Jersey District, beats Jack Rogers and Huyler combined. We don't know what the Democrats will do for a "leader" in the next House of Representatives, now that poor Jack is laid on the shelf.

THE FATE OF THE CANADIAN PRISONERS.—The Canadian Government, it is said, has concluded to remit the death penalty in the cases of the condemned Fenian prisoners, substituting therefor imprisonment for a term of years. It would be better for Canada, and for all concerned, to let them go free.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN NEW YORK.—In New York a vote was taken at the late election on the question of calling a Constitutional Convention for the revision of the Constitution of the State, resulting largely in its favor. A convention will therefore be held, and extensive modifications of the Constitution will doubtless be made.

THE NEW YORK MAJORITY.—The Republican majority, as fuller returns come in from the rural districts, already exceeds fourteen thousand, and will probably reach to over fifteen thousand. Leaving the city out of the account, the Republicans carry the State by over sixty thousand majority!

We wonder what Seward thinks now about "a party without a leader?" And where is the forty thousand conservative majority he prophesied? He has come no nearer the mark than he did in his celebrated "ninety days" prophesy at the beginning of the war.

THE KING OF ITALY IN VENICE.—King Victor Emanuel entered Venice in triumph on Wednesday. He had a grand reception from the people, the enthusiasm being unbounded. Italy's dream is at last realized, and the fruition of centuries of hope is finally hers.

KANSAS.—We think Sidney Clark, of Kansas, will probably be able to boast of the largest *majority* given to any member of Congress. His is said to be about 13,500. The soul of old John Brown still "marches on" in Kansas without much opposition.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PARIS, October 28.

The Health of the Emperor Napoleon.

The various reports which have, for the last three months, been in circulation relative to the Emperor's health, have kept the Europeans in a constant state of *qui vive*. However, we may now look forward to a little less anxiety on this head, as his Majesty returned to St. Cloud a few days ago, in excellent health, from Biarritz, having derived great benefit from his holiday in the south of France. Their Majesties, on Tuesday last, drove out in an open carriage and four, with postilions and outriders, through the principal streets of Paris, and were everywhere received with marks of the greatest interest by the persons who observed their passage. The Emperor is a frequent visitor to the works now going on in the Champ de Mars. The whole of the Exhibition building is covered in, so that the interior works will now be taken in hand. We cannot say much for the beauty of the construction; it will, no doubt, be very convenient for exhibitors and visitors, but it will be about as elegant as any railway terminus.

The Universal Exhibition.

Our attention in Paris is now concentrated on the approaching World's Fair. One of the questions now is:—How, and by what means, a hundred thousand persons are to get every day, whether on foot or by conveyance, to the Exhibition? It must not be lost sight of that it will be situated at one of the extremities of Paris, and that starting simply from the centre of the city, the distance to the Exhibition and back, together with the ground to be gone over in the building itself, will make a journey of not less than several hours to the majority of the visitors. With such a task before them, we are entitled to conclude that a great portion will use vehicles, at least as far as the outskirts of the Champ de Mars.

The number of these vehicles arriving every day at the Exhibition is estimated at 20,000, the half of which will wait to take back their fares. Thus, the arrival of 20,000 carriages, and standing room in the neighborhood for 10,000, is what may be anticipated, and ought to be provided for. The first question is, Where are the open approaches for such a concourse? and the second, Where is the space reserved for standing room? Let us consider the latter. For an ordinary carriage drawn by one or two horses, at least fifteen square metres of space is requisite, not only for standing room, but to be enabled to turn round when called for. Thus, either one or a number of stations, comprising 150,000 metres, will be requisite for this purpose alone. Where is that space to be got? There has not been a single square yard reserved; such is the fact. Therefore, there cannot be any standing place for the carriages, at least in the vicinity of the Champ de Mars.

As to the approaches for carriages arriving at the Exhibition, it will be found that, adding together the width of the streets and avenues leading to it from the Paris side, whence nine-tenths of the visitors will come, there will be a total breadth of way of 167 metres, furnished by the Pont de Jena, the Quai d'Orsay, and the Quai de Belly. Is that sufficient? We may judge by comparing it with the provision made for this purpose at the Grand Opera, where we find an outlet of 230 metres, supplied by the Rues Lafayette, Scribe, Mogador, Des Mathurins, and Halevy, as well as by both the Places de l'Opere, for a concourse of persons thirty times smaller, and for not more than 500 vehicles, of which scarcely 50 remain in attendance.

The Correctional Tribunal of the Seine, a few days ago, heard the case brought before the Court by the law officers of the Crown, against MM. Dunernois, aged thirty; De Fonvielle, aged thirty-eight; Alexandre de Girardin, aged twenty-seven—all three attached to the staff of the *Liberte*—Chonerthe, aged forty-four, a writer and librarian to the Senate; and St. Valery, editor of *Le Pays*, for having been concerned in the duel which took place on the 2d instant, in the woods of Vincennes, between M. Sarcey, theatrical critic of the *Opinione Nationale*, and M. Dunernois, editor of the *La Liberte*. The tribunal, after hearing Mons. Desmarets, the advocate of the three first accused, and M. Nogent St. Laurent, for the two seconds of M. Sarcey, condemned M. Dunernois to two months' imprisonment, and MM. de Fonvellie and Alexandre de Girardin each to one month; and Mr. Sarcey's seconds were sentenced to 100 francs fine. The first three condemned have appealed against the decision.

M. Benedetti at Nickolsburg.

During the presence of the King of Prussia at the chateau of Nickolsburg, and the deliberations for the preliminaries of peace, Monsieur Benedetti, Ambassador at the Court of Berlin, was received and entertained at Nickolsburg by the noble prior August von Bartenstein. When the diplomatic relations were terminated, and M. Benedetti insisted on leaving, to recompense his host, the latter refused to receive anything; and the Ambassador took leave, not without having left to the servants a souvenir of his stay.

Some weeks later, Von Bartenstein received from Berlin, through the French Ambassador at Vienna, a gracious letter of thanks from Mr. Benedetti, by which the last named, announced the sending, by order of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, a present, consisting of a large chalice, with cover and saucer, two cruets, and a bell, all in massive silver, richly gilt, and contained in an elegant coffer, ornamented with figures of precious stones inlaid, and the letter N surmounted by a crown.

THE FASHIONS.

Winter Styles of Cloaks and Furs.

The cold weather of November will soon displace the talmas, basques, and sacques, made of silk and light materials, which have been so much worn during the past two months. For this change the importers and manufacturers have already made their preparations, and at all the leading establishments in the city the displays of winter cloaks are rich and varied. These cloaks are more elaborately trimmed than formerly, the heavier fabrics with jet fringe and jet embroidery, while lace is still much used for trimming velvet. Every style of cloak is worn shorter this winter than last year. Though this would seem to call for a reduction of expense, the costly trimming keeps the price as high as ever, and the average cost of cloaks is perhaps greater than usual.

THE NEW DESIGNS FOR CLOAKS.

The basquine, which was the prevailing style last year, will be worn by those who prefer it, for reasons of their own, but it is no longer the general favorite. Short, loose sacques, made up of heavy material, for comfort and ordinary wear will be the fashionable style; some will be vandyked around the bottom, or scolloped and trimmed, or made perfectly plain, except that there will be ornaments on the shoulders, to suit the taste and means of the wearer. Circulars are also quite in favor, particularly those made with a military cape, which rounds in front, and is usually trimmed with heavy fringe. The peplum basque, made either loose or close-fitting, to suit, has many admirers, but is better adapted for fall wear than for severe cold weather. Every style has decided variations in the mode of trimming, to please particular tastes.

A loose peplum basque, made of rich black material, is quite a novelty. At the back it extends but a few inches below the waist, while the sides and front are a quarter of a yard longer. The sleeves are formed of lapels falling from the shoulder over the arms in long points. It is trimmed with jet ornaments and fringe. The trimming covers the seams that join the back to the sides, and the fringe at the back is very deep. It has an odd look, and will not be becoming to all figures, or all styles of dress.

A loose sacque, quite short in front and much deeper at the sides and back, is another novelty. The sleeves of this are coat sleeves, and the sacque is trimmed with jet.

An elegant velvet cloak is made in circular style, with long and wide flowing sleeves, and trimmed with wide point lace.

A new style, recently imported, and called the Russe, is attractive for the beauty of its design and its richness. The material is purple cloth, and its shape is something like a circular, with points at the back and front, the sides being much shorter. The sleeves are flowing, and hang at the side in a deep point. The cloak is nearly covered with jet, embroidered in beautiful designs of leaves and flowers, which have a fine effect.

A pretty, close-fitting peplum basque is of cloth, the blue shade of purple, and neatly trimmed with a cord and narrow fold, with points of rich black silk. A short, loose sacque of brown tufted cloth is made without trimming.

In opera cloaks there is the usual variety, but nothing very novel or decidedly new. A beautiful cloak is made of white cloth, embroidered with blue. The small cape is rounded in front, and a fall of cluny lace extends round the cape. Another style is of blue and white striped tufted cloth which has a wavy appearance. It is made in a short, loose sacque without trimming, and is neat and pretty. These are all imported cloaks.

There are very many ladies who, while admiring the various styles of imported cloaks, are yet rather strict utilitarians. In a word, they have an eye to comfort more than to style. For such the circular, with or without the cape, the loose sacque or the pointed half circular or basquine is better adapted, and is far more serviceable, particularly for country wear.

FURS.

The season is not yet far enough advanced to speak genuinely of the retail fur trade, but that trade appears to be opening quite briskly. The wholesale trade has been rather dull, which is accounted for by the fact that most retail dealers—particularly those from the West—purchased last year a supply greater than the demand, and, consequently, now have a considerable stock on hand. The prices do not vary much from those of a year ago, though the value of the more elegant furs is a trifle less.

The fur collar, known as the "Eugenie," which is square in front with tips, is the leading style of its class. It is made up in ermine, sable, mink, chinchilla, and Siberian squirrel. The boa is to be fashionable, and will be worn, but not extensively. It is very expensive, costing as much as a muff and collar.

Ermine sets will be much used for evening wear. They cannot be worn on all occasions, as mink and sable, but are far better adapted for pleasant autumn days, as well as for evening, and are more appropriate for the first days of spring. Sets are made in Astrakhan, which was used to some extent last winter. Many persons prefer it to the cheap furs, such as "river mink," etc.

But there is a new fur, or rather a wool, the "Persianer," which is better than the Astrakhan. It is obtained from sheep of Persia, and is finer, more glossy, and more expensive, but far preferable. Pelerines are made up in both these wools for persons who desire something larger and warmer than the collars, and are also made in every variety of fur. The Persianer is worn by those in deep mourning. The muffs made from the more costly furs are finished with cord and tassels of green, or white, or blue, which is a change from the dark trimmings principally used of late. In foot muffs there is nothing new this winter, except some of them have a coon's head by way of ornament.

Cloaks of fur are so little worn that they are seldom made except by order, though a few of them may be seen in the leading fur establishments. Cuffs will not probably be much used; though if the wide flowing sleeve attached to some of the new styles of cloaks should become popular, there is a possibility that cuffs will become again fashionable. Children's sets include cuffs.

Sets made of grebe skin are thought pretty by some persons, but do not become popular.

The short jackets for skating are quite a novelty. They are made of sealskin, Persianer, and Astrakhan, and are loose, with pockets in the front. Those made of sealskin are most desirable. It is said that they "defy the thermometer" at any range.

Skating caps, made of beaver, sealskin, Persianer, and Astrakhan, are new, and will no doubt be much worn. They are of turban shape, and have a band of fur; with the jacket and fur gloves they complete the skating costume.

Carriage robes are usually made of bear, wolf, and white skins, and are mostly lined with felt, which render them impervious in the most severe storm.

An elegant carriage robe is made of the skin of the white polar bear, with the head remaining, the dark glass eyes contrasting finely with the snow white fur. The price of this robe is five hundred dollars.

—The royal palace at Brussels has just had a very narrow escape from being destroyed by a fire, which, after smouldering for some hours, was at last discovered and extinguished, but not before it had done considerable damage to the King's apartments, and almost entirely ruined a large number of valuable pictures, estimated at a sum of no less than 400,000 francs—one of which was a "Christ," by Rubens—and some works of art brought from Egypt by his Majesty Leopold II. The cause of the fire is attributed to the carelessness of a workman, who left a light burning in a room adjoining the King's apartments.

Churches in the United States.

The following statement shows the number of church edifices, with their accommodations and value, possessed by the various ecclesiastical bodies in the United States:—

Denominations.	Churches.	Accommodations.	Value.
Methodists	19,833	8 259 799	$33 693 871
Baptists	11 221	3 749 568	10 799 378
Presbyterians	5 061	2 088 888	24 227 459
Roman Catholic	2 550	1 404 437	26 774 149
Congregationalists	2 334	966 561	13 827 511
Episcopalians	2 145	847 296	21 665 698
Lutherans	2 138	757 687	5 385 170
Christians	2 068	681 016	2 518 045
Union	1 866	871 899	1 370 212
Cumb. Presbyterians	820	293 978	914 276
German Reformed	676	278 697	2 422 670
Universalists	664	235 219	2 858 095
Free-will Baptists	520	146 693	2 789 295
Friends	765	269 084	2 544 507
Reformed Dutch	440	211 068	4 838 816
Tunkers	163	67 995	182 956
Ref. Presbyterians	136	48 897	386 625
Mennonites	109	36 425	137 960
Jews	77	34 412	1 135 300
Adventists	70	17 130	101 170
Winebrennarians	66	27 700	74 175
Swedenborgians	58	15 895	324 200
Seventh-day Baptists	53	17 864	107 300
Moravians	49	20 316	227 549
Spiritualists	17	6 275	7 500
Shakers	12	5 200	41 000
Six-Principle Baptists	9	1 900	8 150
Minor Sects	26	14 150	895 100
Total	54,009	19,128,751	$171,398,437

—The *Moniteur de l'Algerie* relates the following extraordinary crime at El Afroun. After the conclusion of a fete, the overseer of a gang of convicts, a Zouave, and the clerk of the prison contractor were drinking in a wine shop. After some conversation as regards wages, the overseer suddenly said to the Zouave, "I'll bet you five francs that I will kill you at the first shot." The Zouave, considering the assertion a joke, accepted, and the other drawing a revolver, fired, and the soldier fell dead, shot through the forehead. The overseer then turned on the clerk and lodged a ball in his throat. At the noise of the reports the landlord and some assistants ran and secured the murderer. The clerk, although not dead, was considered to be in a very precarious state.

—One of the "drags" employed to cleanse the river Seine brought to the surface, a short time since, a large number of bronze tokens, bearing the date of 1710. These tokens bear on one side the figure of the Blessed Virgin, holding the infant Jesus in her arms, with the letters 'N. P." on either side of the figures; on the reverse are marked in Roman capitals the number of sous which the Chapter of Notre Dame intended giving to the holder of the token. Above the number are carved a bunch of grapes, an acorn, and an ear of wheat. It will be remembered that the year 1710 was the one that followed the celebrated winter which was so severe that the greatest misery prevailed in Paris for several years afterwards.

BANK NOTICES.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand clear of taxes. 11 7 6t THEODORE KITCHEN, Cashier.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax. 11 6 6t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866. The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. Pratt Whitney, Esq., Cashier. 10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months payable on demand, clear of tax. 11 6 6t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., both payable on demand. 11 7 6t W. RUSHTON, Cashier.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, November 6 1866. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax. 11 6 6t WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, November 6 1866. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. payable on demand, free of taxes. 11 6 6t J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, November 6 1866. The Directors have declared a Dividend of THIRTEEN PER CENT., payable on demand. 11 6 6t F. P. STEEL, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO! THIS EXQUISITE PERFUME delights everybody. It possesses rare sweetness and delicacy, excelling everything we have used. For sale by all the principal Druggists.—*Pittsburg Commercial.* 7 14 6mrp

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the Whole country. 7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, OF PHILADELPHIA, WILL BE HELD IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC ON THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 15. ADDRESSES BY REV. DR CLARK, OF ALBANY, BISHOP SIMPSON, OF PHILADELPHIA, D. L. MOODY ESQ., OF CHICAGO, GENERAL HOWARD AND MANY DISTINGUISHED STRANGERS WILL BE PRESENT. TICKETS (A PORTION FOR RESERVED SEATS) WILL BE READY FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION ON MONDAY NEXT, AT THE HALL OF THE ASSOCIATION, NO. 1210 CHESNUT STREET, AND ASHMEAD'S, NO. 724 CHESNUT STREET. 11 9 6t BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,

FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,

And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,

A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.

The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors.

10 15 mwf3m4p T. W. WRIGHT & CO., No. 160 LIBERTY Street, New York.

FALL STYLE HATS.

THEO. H. M'CALLA, Hat and Cap Emporium, 9 13 m4p No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

FINE OPERA GLASSES IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., 10 18t No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

GOPSILL'S PHILADELPHIA CITY AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY—1867-8. PUBLISHED BY GOPSILL'S PENNSYLVANIA STATE DIRECTORY, Etc. Etc.

The necessity for a reliable Directory in so large a mercantile city as this is apparent to every business man; it is an actual want, and unless accurate, is useless, and instead of a true guide and index to its business interests, is a matter of annoyance.

The publisher, from long experience in the publication of similar works, of which the Pennsylvania State Business Directory is a specimen, proposes at the solicitation of a number of influential merchants of this city who have suffered from the inaccuracies of former editions, to publish the above Directory from an actual and carefully prepared canvass of the city by an efficient and experienced corps of canvassers, thoroughly educated to the business.

The work will contain a FULL CITY DIRECTORY, A COMPLETE BUSINESS AND STREET DIRECTORY, and such useful miscellaneous information as shall form a complete guide to the Mercantile Banking, Insurance, Religious, and other interests of the city.

In a city comprising so large a number of streets, so greatly scattered, and in which such a vast amount of changes have been made during the past few years, the actual want of a systematically arranged and carefully compiled street and avenue Directory is apparent to every citizen and business man who has recourse to the Directory and especially to the stranger, who is entirely unacquainted with the location and numeralization of the streets.

The form of the Street Directory will be so arranged as to give at a glance the beginning of the street with any other name it may formerly have had, with its intersections right and left, and numbers thereon to its end, and will form a feature of the work, exhibiting not only the extent and number of the streets but giving, from any stand-point, definite and correct information of any locality sought.

With the reputation of past publications, which have afforded perfect satisfaction, it will be his aim to make this book equal, if not superior, to any issued by him, and requests that the canvassers for this work will be afforded the necessary information they require for it, as without such aid a reliable Directory cannot be issued.

As an advertising medium merchants and others will find this an excellent opportunity; terms will be made known by the canvassers, and in no case will the payment be sanctioned till the book is published.

Each canvasser is prepared to show his authority signed by the compiler, setting forth his power to act. All others are swindlers.

The following are the prices for extras (which is invariably paid in advance), provided the agent gives a printed receipt, and produces his authority:—

Putting individual name in caps	25
" " " " double caps	3 00
" firm " " caps	50
" " " " double caps	5 00
Putting any number letters to follow name, not exceeding 25 letters	25
Putting any number letters over 25 and not exceeding 50	50
Putting any number letters over 50, and not exceeding 100	1 00
For each extra heading in business directory	25

JAMES GOPSILL, Publisher. 11 9 mw10t] ISAAC COSTA, Compiler. No. 413 CHESNUT Street, Rooms 16 and 18.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PINK CORAL. Believing that our Stock will bear comparison both in STYLE AND PRICE WITH ANY IN THE COUNTRY. CLARK & BIDDLE, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITH No. 712 CHESNUT STREET, 10 5 mw t12 26]

J. T. GALLAGHER, LATE OF BAILEY & CO., FORMERLY BAILEY & KITCHEN, Invites attention to his NEW JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT, No. 1300 CHESNUT Street, *All goods warranted of first quality. Especial attention given to Diamonds.* [9 28 tmw2m

RICH DECORATED DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SETS. KERR'S CHINA HALL. Now opening, per ships "Aristides," and "Marianne Nottebohm," a large assortment of Rich Paris Decorated Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets, Of entirely new shapes and decorations, never before imported. DINNER SETS, from $175 to $1000 a Set. TEA SETS, from $35 to $400 a Set. Those in want of DECORATED DINNER and TEA SETS cannot fail to make a selection from our large assortment. By the same arrival we also have a variety of Rich Paris Decorated Dinner Coffee Cups and Dessert Plates. JAMES K. KERR, CHINA HALL, [11 2 6t5p No. 529 CHESNUT Street.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE Have Received in Store and in Bond, 100 CASES JULES MUMM'S WINES CONSISTING OF Private Stock, Cabinet, Imperial Rose, and Dry Verzenay ALSO, 100 Baskets Heidsieck & Co.'s. 50 cases sparkling Scharzeberger and Moselle. 25 cases Veuve Clicquot. 25 cases German Hocks. 130 octaves (20 gallons) superior Crown Sherry. 30 casks Younger's Scotch Ale. 100 cases Fine Table Claret. FOR SALE AT IMPOLTERS PRICES. S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT. 8 14 mwf 4p§

CANTON GINGER. Fresh Imported Canton Preserved Ginger, Dry and in Syrup, OF THE FINEST QUALITY. FOR SALE BY JAMES R. WEBB, 8146 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, WHITE CLOVER HONEY, IN SMALL BOXES. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES, 11 7rp§] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

NORTHERN CENTRAL BONDS. WE OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS OF THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY, AT 89. These Bonds bear SIX PER CENT. INTEREST payable semi-annually in this CITY. FREE FROM ALL STATE TAX, And are Coupon Bonds in amounts of $500 and $1000 each. The holder has the privilege of having them made registered at the office of the Company in this city, this being a great protection in case of loss. We will be happy to furnish full information, on application in person or by letter. DREXEL & CO., No. 34 South THIRD St. 1031 tfip

UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS FOR SALE. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF SIX PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Union Passenger Railway Company AT 90, Free from all Taxation, National, State, and Municipal. These Bonds are a first lien on the Road and Branches of the Company, are Coupon Bonds of Five Hundred Dollars each, and are offered in sums of $500 and upwards, at the low price of NINETY PER CENT. For further information apply at the office of JACOB E. BIDGWAY, No. 57 South THIRD ST. 11 8 1m4p

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 309 and 311 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID. DIRECTORS. Jos. T. Bailey, Wm. Ervien, Sam. A. Bispham, Edw. B. Orne, Osgood Welsh, Fred. A. Hoyt, Nathan Hilles, Ben. Rowland, Jr., Wm. H. Rhawn. PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. RHAWN. CASHIER, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [10 31 3m

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, Capital $300,000, Full Paid, HAS REMOVED TO ITS NEW BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 633 and 635 CHESNUT St. A. BOYD, President. JOHN W. GILBOUGH, Cashier. [11 7 tf

OPERA. OPERA HEAD DRESSES, OPERA FANS, OPERA CLASSES. PARISIAN NOVELTIES. BAILEY & CO., No. 819 CHESNUT STREET. 9 14 fmwtJ1]

THE QUAKER CITY Business College, TENTH & CHESTNUT STS. PHILADELPHIA. Young Men who wish to prepare themselves in the best manner for Business Life, will find it to their advantage to visit this Institution. FAIRBANKS' BOOK KEEPING. This work, containing 448 pages, large octavo, the largest and most complete treatise extant, is now ready for sale at the office. EVENING INSTRUCTION. Twenty-five Dollars for a Six Months' Course. 11 5 6tr.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! THE STOCK OF FANCY SOAPS Saved from the late fire, slightly damaged by water, is now ready for examination. Dealers and those desiring GREAT BARGAINS, are invited to call at PENN SOAP COMPANY'S, 11 7 3t* No. 219 WOOD Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.—Major Adolph Birgfeld, the enterprising business agent of the Parepa-Brignoli Opera Troupe, announces that the sale of seats and tickets for the two grand concerts to be given here next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, will commence at Trumpler's Music store, Seventh and Chesnut streets, to-morrow morning.

This distinguished troupe have only been induced to visit our city again through the numerous and pressing invitations forwarded to them at New York during the past two weeks, from some of our most respectable public-spirited citizens, and we have to announce that Madame Parepa's engagements will not permit her to appear again in this city. These two concerts will therefore be her farewell performances here.

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL.—The friends of this fashionable terpsichorean club will be pleased to learn that the subscription books for the coming grand annual *bal masque*, to be given at the Academy of Music in the evening of the 14th of January, 1867, are now open at the store of T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street, under charge of Col. Peter E. Abel, President of "La Coterie." We are pleased to learn that the managers of La Coterie Carnival" intend to exceed their former efforts at brilliancy, comfort, and superb arrangements, in the coming *fete dansante*.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE—BENEFIT OF JOE JEFFERSON.—The great Philadelphia comedian offers a very attractive programme this evening. Three pieces are announced. Mr. Jefferson and Miss Orton appear in all of them. First, we are to have the new London comedy called *Woodcock's Little Game*; then the favorite musical farce of *The Windmill*; and finally, for the first time here in many years, the splendid comic drama of *The Spitfire*. This will indeed form a carnival of fun.

On to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon an attractive *apres-midi* performance will be given. The play selected is the *Gunmaker of Moscow*, dramatized by Mr. John Brougham, from the celebrated novel of the same name, written by the Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., who died the other day in Boston. We have no doubt that ladies and school children will crowd the Chesnut to-morrow afternoon, to witness this pretty drama.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Booth appears in a great double bill for his benefit this evening. He presents first his remarkably successful impersonation of "Sir Giles Overreach," in Massinger's classical and powerful play of *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*. Mr. Barton Hill will enact the beautiful role of "Wellborn"—the true English gentleman of the eighteenth century. Mr Booth will also appear as "Petruchio," in Shakespeare's comedy of *The Taming of the Shrew*.

To-morrow (Saturday) afternoon Mr. Booth will give his first *Hamlet* matinee, in compliance with the request of many of his friends and admirers.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—BENEFIT OF DAN BRYANT.—This evening an entirely new programme is offered. Mr. Dan Bryant will appear in *Born to Good Luck, Barney the Baron*, and *More Blunders Than One*. In all of these Mr. Bryant is especially good, and as he has made very many friends in this city, we have no doubt he will have a crowded house this evening.

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE—BENEFIT OF MR. STUART ROBSON.—The burlesque of *Mazeppa*, and the farces called *Artemas Ward* and *The Wandering Minstrel*, will be presented. Mr. George C. Dobson will give his banjo eccentricities.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Benefit of Miss Kate Fisher, who will appear in the new equestrian drama called *Grant and Sherman's Campaigns*, and in *Mazeppa*. El Nino Eddie will also appear.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY do two comical burlesques to-night, besides the usual modicum of sable serenading.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

HOUSE ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning, about the hour of 3 o'clock, the house of Mr. Sargent, in Amber street, near Ann, was broken into by a couple of burglars. They went through the house and ransacked it pretty thoroughly. A gold watch belonging to Mr. Sargent, and valued at $300, was stolen, and the robbers were in the act of rifling the pockets of his pantaloons, when he awoke, and snatching up his revolver, lit a lamp and went after the thieves. They, however, effected their escape, although alarm was given. Shortly after, Charles Flick was arrested in Dutch Row, a well-known locality in the Twenty-first Ward, above the Reading Railroad, by Officer Quick, and Andrew Flommer was also taken in charge by Officer Grant on Trenton avenue. They were taken before Alderman Clouds, and it is said at the preliminary hearing Mr. Sargent recognized the two as the persons who were in his house yesterday morning. They were held in $3000 each for a further hearing on a charge of suspicion of larceny.

HIS OWN BEST CUSTOMER.—A certain gentleman, who shall be nameless, was recently the appointee of the Government to the honorable position of Whisky Inspector. It appears that, having a conscientious desire to fulfil the duties of his office as strictly as he could, he would not put a mark on a barrel without a thorough inspection of its contents. The consequence was that, ere he had inspected many barrels of the "essence of old rye," he was pretty well "corned," and in fact was pretty far "gone." He was taken in charge by the police at Walnut and Water streets, and taken before Alderman Butler, who, after admonishing him on the evils of intemperance, fined him, and held him in $300 bail not to do so again, and sent him away a wiser, if not a better man.

A MISDEMEANOR.—A few days since, at a free fight at Broad and Spring Garden streets, a man was severely beaten and had his nose bit off. One or two of the party engaged in the outrage were arrested at the time. A warrant was also issued by the Mayor for the arrest of Paul Betteny, who was also engaged in the frolic. He managed to elude the police until yesterday, when he came under the eye of the police authorities, and was arrested at Fifteenth and Brown streets. He had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, who held him in $500 for a further hearing in the case.

MATCH GAME OF BASE-BALL.—The third or home-and-home match game of base-ball was played between the Municipals and the Spartacus Clubs, on the grounds of the latter, at Forty-eighth and Spruce streets, yesterday, with the following result:—Municipals, 35; Spartacus, 24. The umpire was Mr. N. D. Woolman, of the "Hamilton." The Municipals showed some fine playing, particularly Lieutenant Tolbert and Randal D. Sanders.

WHARF RAT.—Henry Williams, who is alleged to be one of that class of two-legged vermin that infest our river fronts, was arrested at Front and Dock streets, with a quantity of stolen crockery-ware in his possession. It is alleged that the enterprising youth had abstracted the articles in question from one of the crates on the wharf. He had a hearing this morning before Alderman Butler, and was committed in default of $700 bail to answer.

SCHOONER WRECKED.—The schooner *Sallie J. Eaken*, of Wilmington, Del., was wrecked off Salt Key bay, a few days since. Two of her crew were drowned and the rest were saved. Captain Munday was saved and taken aboard the schooner *Sea Eagle*, of this city, which is expected to be here shortly, having been out five days. The brig *A. G. Cattell* was also wrecked at the same time and place.

"IN STIRRUPS."—None of our readers should fail to read this great sketch by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, which appears in *Saturday Night*, out to-day. Mr. Talmage has excelled himself, and written a sketch which will be heartily appreciated by every tourist of the White Mountains.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

PURLOINING MATERIAL.—Isaac Chance, chancing to pass by the tailoring establishment of Mr. Goodman, on Market street, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, thought he had a good chance to obtain a good suit of clothes by getting cloth without having to go through the trouble of paying for it. But it chanced that as Chance purloined the said roll of cloth, which was valued at thirty dollars, he was observed and arrested. He was escorted to Alderman Allen's office, and, after a hearing in regard to the facts of the case, he was committed to answer the charge of larceny.

CONNUBIAL FELICITY.—A man who rejoices in the aristocratic and euphonistic name of Alexander Ralston, was brought up with a round turn whilst engaged in the(to him) pleasing amusement of castigating the wife of his bosom. Strange to say she, unlike the coster-monger's girl spoken of by Mr. Gough, did not appreciate her husband's way of making her feel for him, and entered a charge against him for assault and battery. Accordingly, Mr. Ralston was arrested, and had a hearing before Alderman Jones, who held him in $300 bail to answer.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—Last night about half-past 10 o'clock a row occurred in the neighborhood of Delaware avenue and Market street. A police officer undertook to quell the disturbance, and to arrest a man named John Vorker, who was one of the most disorderly. Vorker turned on the officer, it is said, and beat him, but was arrested finally. He had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, who held him in $500 to answer at Court.

A GREAT TREAT.—Wendell Phillips, Esq., has made arrangements for delivering a lecture upon the subject of the "Danger of the Times." The subject will be handled in the eloquent and brilliant manner for which Mr. Wendell Phillips has such a world-wide reputation, and will be a great treat to our citizens. The announcement of the sale of tickets will soon be made.

SUICIDE OF A PHYSICIAN.—Dr. Henry Hoffmann was found dead in his room at Tenth and Montgomery streets this morning. On entering, the powerful odor of chloroform at once pointed to the cause of death. It is supposed that he committed suicide by the inhalation of the chloroform. The Coroner was summoned to hold an inquest on the body.

STOLEN HARNESS.—On Thursday morning some one entered the barn of Jacob Baldt, near Frankford, and stole a lot of single harness, three blind halters, and a collar. No clue was found that could lead to the arrest of the thieves.

AVOID EXTREMES.—

All men should shun
To rashly run
Into wild excess of feeling;
A middle course
Is the resource
Of sound reason and fair dealing.
Truth dwells, it seems,
Betwixt extremes,
As Tower Hall hath way we fix
Between the streets called Fifth and Sixth.

WE HAVE
Good style Cassimere Suits to match as low as.....$15 00
Finest French Cassimere Suits to match up to..... 50 00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE
Good all-wool Black Suits as low as..$22 00
Finest Black French Cloth and Cassimere Suits up to..... 55 00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE
The largest, best assorted, and most complete stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia—equal to any in the city in style, make, and fit—comprising all kinds, styles, sizes, and qualities, adapted to the wants of all, and sold at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded

Half way between FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

☞ *All our prices are lower than for several years.*

JOHN MORRISSEY, who is a member of the "Ring," *political* and "*fistical*," is, we see, elected to Congress from New York. We expect John will now bring the members "up to time;" also, he will have no "feint" and "parrying," but if they mean "business" they must strike straight from the shoulder. If John would shine, externally, in his new arena, he should purchase his Congressional suit from Charles Stokes & Co's Clothing House, under the Continental

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

ALL PERSONS who are fond of Fine Confections, G. W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, would invite to call and try his stock of Fine Candies, Iceland Moss Paste, Gum and Chocolate Drops, Chocolate Creams of all flavors, Caramels, etc., of which he has constantly on hand a fresh assortment.

SILVERINE is a genuine preparation of *pure silver*—all other plating fluids contain mercury and acid, which are dangerous to use and injurious to metals. This article is guaranteed to contain no acid or mercury, and is not injurious to metals or the hands.

SNOW POWDER.—I could not any more do without my Snow Powder than without my cup of tea, says a most intelligent and experienced housekeeper. This is the opinion of everybody who has fairly tried it. It is a great thing on washing day.

OIL PAINTINGS.—Persons wishing to contribute to sale of Oil Paintings to be held on Thursday and Friday next at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, must have them in store on or before Tuesday, the 13th instant.

THERE is nothing like being in time; so delay not in getting your Christmas presents ready, in shape of a photograph made by B. F. Reimer, No. 624 Arch street.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

ALL FLAVORS of Ice Creams and Ices made to order, by Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

McCAULEY—BILLMEYER.—On the evening of the 4th instant, by the Rev. J. Dickerson, Mr. JAMES McCAULEY to Miss SALOME M. BILLMEYER, both of Philadelphia.

RITTER—THOMPSON.—On the 1st instant, at the Emory M. E. Church Parsonage, No. 1023 Callowhill street, by Rev. Samuel Irwin, Mr. SAMUEL C. RITTER to Miss SARAH THOMPSON, all of this city.

DIED.

CONWELL.—On the 8th instant, WILLIAM CONWELL, son of Jane and the late Hubert Conwell, aged 7 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, back of No. 514 South street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at St. Joseph's Burial Ground.

DICKINSON.—On the 7th instant, ABIGAIL DICKINSON, in the 83d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, the 11th instant, at 7 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 862 N. Tenth street, below Poplar. To proceed to Plymouth Meeting Burying Ground, Montgomery county, Pa.

FRANCIS.—On the 6th instant, Mrs. MARGARET FRANCIS, widow of the late Charles Francis.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1002 Spring Garden street, on Monday, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock.

IRVINE.—On the 7th instant, HARRY, son of James and Emma Irvine, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his uncle, James N. Hoffman, No. 1221 S. Fourth street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

O'NEILL.—On the 7th instant, MARY O'NEILL, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, William Gormoily, No. 1615 Marshall street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SOLLY.—On the 5th instant, Colonel ROBERT W. SOLLY, in the 73d year of his age; soldier of the War of 1812.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Asylum road, above Frankford, on Monday at 1 o'clock.

SWIFT.—On the 8th instant, PAUL SWIFT, M. D., in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, A. H. Franciscus, No. 1529 Arch street, on First-day, the 11th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

WATERMAN.—At Chesnut Hill on Tuesday, the 6th instant MARY W., wife of Isaac S. Waterman.

The funeral will take place on Saturday morning, and carriages will be at the Chesnut Hill Depot on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from the city. **

SAW BUCKS OR WOOD HORSES, SEVERAL qualities of Wood Saws and Chopping Axes, and an assortment of Winter Hardware, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

MOVABLE HAT AND CLOTHING HOOKS, attached to neat walnut frames, so that they may be fixed in a few moments in a closet, wardrobe, or entry, and removed again without trouble. Several styles for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SLATES AND SLATE PENCILS, STEEL Pens, Pen Holders, Lead Pencils, Chalk Crayons for Blackboards, and Paper Cutters, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, 9 15s Next door to Post Office.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN No. 220 PEAR Street. [11 7s

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES. Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES, Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness, can be had at the Ear Instrument Depot of F. MADEIRA, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 15 1m

WHITE SHIRTS TO BE SUPERSEDED.

THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT

Will save the Expense of White Shirts;
Save the Trouble of Washing and Ironing;
Improve the Appearance;
Save Time in Dressing;
Remove all objections to Colored Shirts;
Preserve a Cleanly Exterior;
Protect the Breast, and Preserve Health;
Give joy to the Household;
Make Travelling Pleasant;
Save your Money; and
Keep your Wife in a good humor.

ALL FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. MANUFACTORY.
11 9 [mw1m] No. 44 S. THIRD Street, 2d story.

EXCELSIOR
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CLOTHING HALL,
S.E. Cor. SECOND and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

Department for Custom Work.

Agents for Oiled Clothing.

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE.
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CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
Reduced to Present Gold Prices.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No 37 S. SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT.
Has received per late arrivals,
200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'
BRUSSELS CARPETING
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.
Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES Etc., which will be sold low in consequence of the in Gold
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 S. SECOND Street,
10 27stuthstr Between Chesnut and Market.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of character, with advice on business health, education etc., given daily, by J. L. CAPEN at No. 25 S. TENTH Street, above Chesnut. 9 1 stuthsmrp

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

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Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FALL AND WINTER
OVERCOATS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

COACHMEN'S COATS,
COACHMEN'S COATS.
HUNTING COATS.
HUNTING COATS.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 9.

Gratifying Reports from Assistant Commissioners of Freedmen.

The tenor of the reports received by the Freedmen's Bureau from the Assistant Commissioners of the several districts has been, within the past six months, of a nature which inspires the hope that the animosities and prejudices resulting from the war are rapidly fading out, especially in the Southeastern and Border States. A marked diminution in the number of outrages committed upon the freedmen is observable.

A growing disposition is manifested by the civil authorities at most of the centres of population to care for the destitute among the freedmen, and the inclination to administer the laws with impartiality between whites and blacks makes sure but gradual progress. The most prolific cause of complaint at the present time is the great difficulty encountered by the planters and their hands in agreeing upon a division of the crops.

Disputes of this kind generally terminate in favor of the employer, and where it is apparent that the civil courts will not adjudicate fairly in these cases, agents of the Bureau have been constrained to interfere to secure justice; and that they have done so to the satisfaction of all parties concerned many of the more intelligent and prominent planters have frequently testified in writing to the Assistant Commissioners.

Department Reports.

The heads of the various departments of the Government are busily engaged in preparing their reports. The greater portion of some of the reports are in the hands of the Public Printer.

THE GREAT WEST.

Lecture of the Hon. Lafayette S. Foster.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., November 9.—The Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, President of the United States Senate, delivered a lecture, last evening, before the members of the Merchants' Exchange, in this city, at their spacious hall. His subject was "The Great West and Its Resources," in which he gave a description of the Western country he had visited last summer, by appointment of the Government, to inquire into the resources of the Western country and condition of the Indians.

He spoke of the fine scenery and surface of the country passed through, also of the fine mineral springs, and referred to the buffalo hunts, the Indians, and other interesting subjects relating to the Far West. He dwelt at some length upon the necessity of railroad communication with the Far West, and remarked when the Pacific Railroad was built it would turn the trade to San Francisco and New York, and these two cities would then become the chief commercial centres in the world. Vice-President Foster spoke for over an hour, and was listened to with marked attention by a large and intellectual audience.

THE ELECTIONS.

Governor Fenton's Majority—The State Legislature.

NEW YORK, November 9.

Governor Fenton's majority is now footed up at 15,107. There can be but few additions, as most of the counties have been heard from.

The Legislature, according to the returns thus far received, foots up as follows, compared with last year:—

	Next Legislature. Repub.	Dem.	Last Legislature Repub.	Dem
Senate	26	6	28	6
Assembly	88	49	89	39

Democratic gain in Assembly, 1.

Steamer Henry Chauncey Signalled.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The steamer *Henry Chauncey*, from Aspinwall, is signalled below.

MEXICO.

Maximilian's Chamberlain in Havana.

HAVANA, November 3.—Herr Ressiguier, Chamberlain to the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, late of Mexico, has arrived here. As the *Manhattan*, in which steamer he came from Vera Cruz, has sailed without him, he must have some business of Max's to attend to, and this is what no one has yet been able to elicit from him. All is conjecture. There are two circumstances that have struck me very forcibly, as they tally perfectly well. One is that by the last accounts Maximilian was on his way to Vera Cruz, and the other is that several of our empty mansions seem to have drawn the special attention of Maximilian's Chamberlain.

The New Route from Philadelphia to Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 7.—The steamer *City of Norfolk* arrived at Norfolk yesterday afternoon from Annamessex, Maryland, and connected with the express train going south on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad.

This is the first trip made, and the Air Line route from Norfolk to Philadelphia is now open for travel. The *City of Norfolk* is an iron steamer, and was built at Wilmington, Delaware. She is over one thousand tons burden.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Stocks are better; Chicago and Rock Island, 110½; Cumberland Preferred, 71½; Illinois Central scrip, 125½; Michigan Southern, 92½; New York Central, 148; Pennsylvania Coal, 118; Reading, 117; Hudson River, 125; Canton, 57½; Virginia 6's, 60; Missouri 6s, 90; Erie Railroad, 86½; Western Union 51½; United States Coupons, 1881, 114½; do. 1862, 113½; do. 1864, 107½; do. 1865, 107½; Ten-forties, 100½; Treasury 7 3-10ths, second series, 106; third series, 105½. Gold, 146¾

POINT BREEZE PARK—PREMIUM, $1000.—Trotting on THURSDAY, November 15, 1866, at 2½ o'clock P. M.: mile heats; best three in harness; good day and track.
D. Fuller names b. m. LADY THORN, by Membrino Chief.
J. Crookes names br. s. GEORGE WILKES, by Hambletonian.
These celebrated horses will contest for the above premium, and it is confidently expected this will be the best trot of the season. Members are respectfully requested, on this occasion, to waive the privilege of introducing a friend without pay.
Admission, One Dollar. 11 9 5t

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable, and Fashionable!

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS.

HANGINGS!! PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES

HOWELL & BOURKE,

CORNER

FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

PHILADELPHIA

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Paper Hangings

AND

Window Shades,

Have now in Store for

FALL TRADE,

A Fine Stock of Goods, the newest and best styles.

ELEGANT VELVET DECORATIONS

Of all grades.

PARLOR PAPERS OF THE RICHEST DESIGNS.

40-INCH PLAIN PAPERS,

Of every shade, with rich GOLD MOULDINGS, all widths, to which we invite the attention of the Trade,

WINDOW SHADES

OF FINE SCOTCH HOLLANDS,

All widths, White, Buff, Green, Blue, and Pearl Color.

ELEGANT FIGURED SHADES of the most elaborate designs.

PICTURE CORDS, TASSELS, AND SHADE TRIMMINGS.

To the WHOLESALE TRADE we offer an Extensive Stock of GREEN AND BROWN GUM CLOTHS, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and work done by competent hands.

HOWELL & BOURKE

CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STS.

PAPER

CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH,
NOW OPENING
FALL IMPORTATIONS
NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES
IN
FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS,
New Designs.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
MESSRS. JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS'
NEW STYLE
6-4 VELVET CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
800 PIECES
ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS,
CHOICE STYLES,
Now Landing from Steamer "Melita."

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN 3-PLY CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAIN CARPETS.
BORDERED DRUGGETS.
10-4, 12-4, 16-4 DRUGGETS.
STAIR DRUGGETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS
FOR
HALLS AND STAIRS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH,
FANCY RUGS AND SHEEPSKIN MATS.
COCOA MATTING, ALL WIDTHS.
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, FOR FLOORS.
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, FOR STAIRS.

A NIGHT ON THE ORTLER SPITZ.

The following description of a perilous adventure is taken from the papers of the late Robert Jacob, Esq., of Dublin, who, with his relative, Mr. Walpole, ascended the Ortler Spitz Mountain during a tour through the Tyrol in the month of August, 1861. The narrative was penned a few hours after the occurrences to which it refers took place.

We left the Albergo della Santa Maria at an early hour, and soon reached the summit of the Stelvio Pass, from which we had a fine view of the mountains of the Tyrol, Italy, and Switzerland, for a vast distance around; the chief object of attraction being the majestic Ortler Spitz, the king of the Tyrolean Mountains, its summit crowned with snow, and its sides seamed with glaciers. After a rapid descent by extemporized paths, which we made in order to avoid the weary zigzag road, we soon entered the Austrian dominions, and at noon reached the village of Trafoi.

Having determined to attempt the ascent of the Ortler Spitz, we at once made inquiries for guides, and after a lengthened search, we discovered two men, Joseph Schaff and Anton Ortler, with whom we arranged to undertake the difficult enterprise next day. We spent the evening in making preparations for the ascent, laying in a stock of provisions, testing the ropes with which we were to be tied together, obtaining veils and spectacles to preserve our eyes from the dazzling glare of the sun's rays on the snow, and attending to the various other things which are requisite in an attempt of this kind. A considerable amount of interest was excited amongst the visitors at the hotel, and an English lady most obligingly offered her services to us as interpreter. We were roused at one o'clock next morning, having had but a brief period for repose; and after a hurried breakfast, we started at 2:30.

The guide, Schaff, preceded us with a lantern, to direct our steps through the darkness which prevailed at that hour. Our path lay at first through meadows, and then stretched up through tall gloomy pine woods, frequented by bears in winter. Shortly after 3 o'clock we reached a small chapel, where three jets of icy cold water pour from the bosoms of three saints, sculptured in stone. The little place looked weird enough by the light of our lantern, as we entered it to obtain a draught of the water. Daylight appeared shortly after, and about 5 o'clock we quitted the woods, and mounted a long and wearisome slope, covered with loose stones, which brought us to the foot of the first snow slope. Here we had our crampons fastened on, and though we found them awkward enough on the rocks, they were very useful on ice or hardened snow. We were now fairly on the snows of the Giant Ortler Spitz, the highest mountain in the Tyrol, where English foot had never trod, and we felt some little pleasure in being the first from our land to explore these wild and barely accessible heights.

We pursued our way up the steep slope, which was so soft that no step-cutting was needed to any extent—the axes being only occasionally brought into requisition. About 8 o'clock we reached some rocks commanding a grand view of the snowy valleys, glaciers, and heights around, and halted for about an hour, while the guides went forward and cut steps up the ascent of ice which formed the upper portion of the vast *couloir* up which our difficult path lay. Unfortunately for us, it was quite denuded of fresh or soft snow, and we were obliged to keep as near as possible to some rocks on our right, after leaving which we had rather a trying time. The cliff of ice was awfully steep, so that it appeared nearly perpendicular, and whenever we ventured to take to the rocks, enormous masses of the friable limestone, of which the mountain is composed, came away almost at a touch, thundering down with fearful velocity. At one or two places we were obliged to swing ourselves round projecting crags of rock, holding on tightly with our fingers to the narrow ledges, which were, however, really safer than the larger rocks, although more difficult to climb on. Of course, we were all well roped together, and took every step with great anxiety, since one false one might prove so dangerous. The icy *couloir* formed a sort of frozen wave at the side, so that what I may compare to a chimney was made between it and the rocks up which we had to climb. The strata being very much curved, at one point there was nothing intervening between the slippery ice and a tremendous precipice beneath but a layer of loose stones about two feet wide. This appeared to me the worst place I ever was in yet, as the moment we set our feet on the stones they rattled away beneath our tread—now down the ice cliff on one side of us, now down the precipice at the other, according as our feet gave them direction. We had, as it were, to screw our nerves in a vice, so as to give way to no weakness or shrinking.

After two hours of this difficult work we reached a little plain, and after clambering up another stony cliff, we commenced the ascent of some mighty domes of frozen snow and ice, apparently of endless extent and height, split by occasional crevasses, which we crossed carefully without much difficulty. The day was extremely hot, and the labor very great; we had been able to eat or drink very little (feeling for my own part unable to touch anything), and we sometimes despaired of achieving the task we had undertaken. The guides had told us that we should reach the summit at midday, but the great *couloir* being in such a bad state, they were quite put out in their calculations. At last, after two hours and a half more of great exertion we stood upon the summit of the Ortler Spitz at 2:30 P. M., just twelve hours after leaving the inn at Trafoi. We had now reached the desired spot, and from the top of this giant of the Tyrol, 13,000 feet above the sea level, we had a panoramic view of the Swiss and Tyrolean mountains in all their glory, which transcended anything I had ever before seen. The day was magnificent, and the peaks and icy valleys around glistened bright as gems in the blazing sunlight.

The top of the Ortler Spitz is a large dome, at the end of which appears a little projection of ice which seemed to us higher than the spot where we stood, although the guides said that the latter was the actual summit. This projection, or tooth of ice, was surrounded by the huge jaws of a yawning chasm, and from its crown to its base ran an overhanging cornice of ice which must be traversed if we should attempt it. It appeared sheer madness to venture at this late hour of the day upon the undertaking, with the prospect of a long downward journey before us; and we decided not to try it.

We now began to descend, although we most reluctantly turned our eyes from the stupendous view before us. We passed readily over the crevasses and the domes until we were on its last slope, when J. slipped and I was dragged along with him; but we were soon pulled back by the stout arms of the guides. The sensation of slipping in such a position was horrible, although only for a moment. The day now began to change, a black cloud appeared in the north, and the Swiss mountains stood out with a portentous clearness that warned us that a storm approached. We now arrived where the descent of the first half of the great ice-cliff commenced, and certainly it was a terrifying place to be in. I led the way while Schaff held the rope round my waist, J. following, fastened in like manner to Ortler. At the brink of the precipice two ravens flew up from the glen beneath, and perched on the rocks close by, maliciously croaking there, and refusing to be driven away—by no means raising our spirits by their appearance.

Sunset now drew near, and the mountains presented an astonishing scene. A huge black curtain of cloud appeared to be drawn across the upper part of the heavens, below which the myriad peaks around literally glowed like spires of burning flame rising out of a sea of gold. The scene was awful in the extreme, and pen or pencil could never adequately represent the strange and exciting spectacle which displayed itself to our gaze. It seemed to us more like some weird vision of another world than anything we had ever expected to see upon this earth of ours. It was near 7 P. M. before we had descended the first half of the *couloir*, and we drew breath more freely when we reached the rocks which I mentioned, before as having formed a resting-place during our ascent. The storm now slowly but surely approached, and we hurried on to descend the lower half of the *couloir*. The guides had chosen another way, which was the cause of our being plunged into unforeseen difficulties.

The horrors of the upper passage were renewed, and as the darkness of the coming storm fast closed upon us, it became very difficult to plant our footsteps securely. We were lowered from rock to ice, and clambered from ice to rock, until we thought that the way could not be worse; yet still we could see no sign of the end, and it soon became certain that we must spend the night upon the Ortler Spitz. This was an appalling prospect, unprepared as we were for such an emergency; and well might the boldest heart feel a shudder at encountering the terrors of such a night as we now feared must be before us.

We had come to the worst spot in the descent, where we had to be lowered over a smooth jutting piece of rock, with nothing to hold on by, down to the glassy *couloir*, from whence we had to climb to a little hollow on the side of the mountain. I took one look at the gulf below me, and went down, keeping my self-command with difficulty. It was soon over, however, and I crept round to a ledge overhung by rocks. We were scarcely settled here, when the thunder came crashing around us, and the rain fell heavily. Schaff pointed, for our comfort, to another black chasm into which we had to be lowered, and said he feared there was no chance of our reaching Trafoi that night, in which we all agreed. It would have been certain destruction to have proceeded at that hour, yet the horrors of having to remain on the ledge for the night almost overpowered us. This ledge, or rather sloping shelf of loose stones, was divided into two little hollows, and was covered by the overhanging rock above us, from which, unfortunately, there was a constant dropping of water, so that there was not a dry spot to be found. We could not move forward, lest we should fall over the precipice which lay beneath; we could not sleep, for there was no place to lie down in; and we dared not sleep leaning against the rock, as it involved the danger of tumbling over also. We could not walk backwards and forwards, so as to keep ourselves warm with exercise, because the shelf we were on sloped so much, and the loose stones under our feet rolled down the height at every step. We had no food, no drink, no light, and our clothes were saturated with wet by the constant drooping from the rock over us. We were altogether in a most unenviable condition.

The storm now came on in earnest; the thunder rolled like ten thousand pieces of artillery, and the echoes reverberated through the mountains as if they never would end. The lightning was intense—flashing through the dark clouds; now in bright, white zigzags, and then in red streams of flame that lit up the peaks and snow-fields, as though they were on fire, while the great ice-cliff near us glowed as if it had been transmuted into one sheet of lava.

The scene was too awful for one to be able to look at with composure, and I strove to keep my eyes closed, but in vain—each flash compelled me to open them, and gaze on the brilliant spectacle around. The storm ceased after two hours' duration, and the moon shone out peacefully over the mountains, forming a striking contrast to the preceding scene. We were now shivering with the cold in our wet clothes, but providentially there was no wind, otherwise I know not what we should have done. Ten o'clock arrived, and we had been here about two and a half hours. I endeavored to obtain some sleep leaning on a stone, while Schaff and I kept as close as we could together, in order to get a little warmth into our frames; the other guide had retired into a nook by himself. Eleven o'clock, twelve o'clock came. Oh! how slowly the weary night wore on! Many hours appeared to pass by, and yet when I looked at my watch by the moonlight, frequently not half an hour had really elapsed. We felt, however, we must try and win through, as it would never do to give way to despair.

One o'clock, two o'clock passed, and our situation was becoming agonizing. My eyes would not keep open, and yet each moment I was awoke by a frightful forward movement, as if I were about to fall over the cliff. My brief doze appeared full of dreams, generally pleasant ones of home and repose. It was evidently now freezing; our teeth chattered with the cold, and we trembled from head to foot. Not a sound was to be heard save the bound of rocks or stones from the *couloir*, and the occasional roll of an avalanche. Sometimes the stones came tumbling over our heads, but we were well protected from them by the overhanging cliff. At 3 o'clock the moonlight began to fade away, and everything grew dim. Schaff had gone into the nook with the other guide, and J. and I stood together intently watching for the first glimmer of daybreak over the distant mountain tops. I scarcely moved my eyes now from heights over which I knew the dawn would appear. At 4 o'clock we saw the welcome streaks of light, and at 5 o'clock I roused the guides, but to our horror one of them told us that he feared we could not reach Trafoi that day either. He said he was sick, and certainly looked worse after the night than any of us. The rain that had fallen the evening before had been frozen over the snow of the *couloir*, and had converted it into one smooth glassy surface, down every yard of which steps would have to be cut. As day advanced, Schaff revived, and sent Ortler to cut the steps, and at 7:30 we heard the welcome words, "Now you go forwards," and we braced up our nerves for the struggle, glad at any rate to leave the ledge where we had spent twelve such weary hours.

We had first to walk across the line of steps cut in the ice, until we reached the centre of the *couloir*, when we began to descend. We soon got to the end of these steps, and as fresh ones had to be cut as we descended, our progress was slow, and the labor entailed on the leading guide very heavy. The rocks and stones came bounding down all this time—the large ones with loud crashes, and the smaller ones with a sound like the whizz of a rifle bullet. Our guides were evidently afraid of them, and we hurried on as well as we could; but there was a certain sort of excitement as they whirled past, probably like that felt by soldiers in action when the bullets are heard flying past them. Schaff got a severe blow in the leg from a stone, and I was struck by a small one in the back. Ortler being exhausted at step-cutting, we tried to walk on the *couloir* without steps; but we had no sooner attempted it than J. (who had lost one of his crampons) slipped on the ice and was sliding away; but happily I had my alpenstock well in at the time, and was enabled to hold him up.

After three hours' hard work we reached some rocks, where we rested, and then we got quickly down the soft snow of the lower slope, at the foot of which we bade adieu to the regions of ice and snow, our way lying now through a steep stony descent, where we met a man who had been despatched by our kind hostess with refreshments for us. The best was very great by this time, and I could not take either meat or wine; my mouth and throat were literally dry as if they had been made of parchment, in consequence of the long abstinence.

About noon we reached the woods, where unfortunately no water was to be had, and my sufferings from thirst were so great that I could scarcely drag myself along. At two o'clock we reached the little chapel where the three fountains are, and I rushed into it and drank copiously of the delicious water—the first thing that I had tasted with the least benefit for the last thirty-six hours. I was at once restored; the sense of fatigue vanished, and we walked on rapidly to Trafoi, which we reached after an absence of thirty-six hours; twelve occupied in the ascent, five in descending to our night's resting-place, twelve on that awful ledge, and seven in the final descent. The inhabitants had nearly all given us up for lost, and the report of it was brought away by some travellers leaving the place. Mr. H., one of the Alpine Club, who was staying at our hotel, felt confident, however, that we were safe. He and his wife had been watching us during the morning making our way on the *couloir*, like flies crawling down a wall, and on our arrival he came forward to greet us most cordially. After a light repast, we parted with our guides, having first proved our sense of their courage and careful attention by a suitable recognition of their services, and then retired to the rest we had so hardly earned. Next morning we awoke thoroughly refreshed, and found ourselves in no way the worse for all the hardships we had endured.

The spot that we spent the night on was about 11,000 feet above the level of the sea, as well as we could calculate. We could scarcely have lived through the night if there had been any wind, unprovided as we were with suitable covering of any kind. We felt truly thankful to Providence for our escape from such imminent peril, and resolved never to risk our lives in a similar undertaking. Next morning we bid farewell to quiet little Trafoi, and walked down the valley to Prad, finding ourselves the objects of some curiosity to the inhabitants, who called us "the Ortler Herren," the news of the ascent having quickly been circulated through the neighborhood. On our arrival at Prad, the curate and several of the townsfolk called to congratulate us on our escape, and we had to submit to a friendly catechizing on various points of interest connected with the ascent. They told us that telescopes had been brought to bear on us while we were on the mountain, from various places in the surrounding district, as far as Heiden in the upper valley of the Adige. We could not help being impressed by the simple, kindly manner of the people in this portion of the Tyrol, unspoiled as they are by that great influx of tourists which in other parts of the continent has exercised such a prejudicial effect upon the character of the inhabitants.

Our experience of the conduct of the Austrian soldiery was far more favorable than that of some other travellers, as we found both the officers and privates courteous in their bearing to us, and in different instances had reason to contrast their attention and civility to strangers with the repelling hauteur assumed by certain youthful warriors nearer home; but it may have been that we were also a little biassed in their favor by the fact that the ropes which had served us so well on the mountain were kindly furnished from the fort in the neighborhood of Trafoi.—*Cornhill Magazine for October.*

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HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.

OAK SILLS.

MAULE BROTHER & CO.,

8 22 6m rp No. 1240 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. COR. FIFTEENTH and TILES Streets, OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.

First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) F oering Boards.

First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.

Shelving Boards, Base, Sash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills all sizes; Step Boards, 4-4 5-4.

Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.

Spruce Joists Sills, and Scantling from 12 to 28 feet, long all widths.

Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.

Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.

Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.

All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 10 25 1m

UNITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL,

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC.

SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT.

Successor to S. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at GEORGE W. FOWELL'S, No. 129 N. FRONT Street, Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, November 10, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., One COPPER STILL, WORM, ETC.

Also, at 2 o'clock, same day, one COPPER STILL, WORM, SINGLINGS, Etc., on the premises, No. 1724 S. SECOND Street, lately in possession of John Friel, and on MONDAY, November 12, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 1820 MARKET Street, one COPPER STILL, SINGLINGS, etc., lately in possession of William Taylor.

Also, at 1 o'clock, same day, in Montrose street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, one COPPER STILL, HOGSHEADS, Etc., lately in possession of persons unknown.

Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above mentioned two days previous to sale.

P. C. ELLMAKER,

U. S. Marshal, Eastern Dist. ict of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866. [11 3 7t

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

GREAT SOUTHERN FAST FREIGHT LINE.

ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad, having completed Through Freight Arrangements with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads and its connections in Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, is now prepared to transport freight with regularity and despatch to all accessible points in the Southwest and South.

As this is the only All-rail Route between Philadelphia and the South, it commends itself at once to the favorable consideration of Shippers. Cars will be run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg, Virginia, without breaking bulk, and the entire arrangements are such as will secure speedy transit and prompt delivery to all Southern and Southwestern points.

To secure all-rail transportation, Goods must be marked "Via O. and A. R. R.," and sent to the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD and PRIME Streets.

For Rates of Freight or other information, apply to

JAMES C. WILSON,

Agent O. and A. R. R.,

No. 105 South FIFTH Street,

10 13 1m Two Doors below Chesnut

NEW ROUTE

TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

Via the Delaware Railroad Line.

On and after MONDAY, November 5, Trains will leave Depot, at BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11:00 P. M., (Saturdays excepted), arriving at CRISFIELD, Maryland, on the Chesapeake Bay, at 7:00 A. M., thence by the new and elegant steamer "CITY OF NORFOLK," arriving at NORFOLK 2:45 P. M., connecting with

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD,

For all points South and Southwest.

Elegant State-room Sleeping Cars from Philadelphia to Crisfield.

For further information apply at TICKET OFFICE

No. 828 CHESNUT Street,

OR AT THE DEPOT,

BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.

H. F. KENNEY,

11 2 12t Superintendent P. W. and B. R. R.

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kinkelin treats all diseases peculiar to females and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

A DRINKER'S EXPERIENCE.

The *North British Review* says that Aytoun's hand is very visible in "The Dirge of the Drinker," a parody of his own lays, and a very spirited specimen of the rather extravagant comedy of his school:—

THE DIRGE OF THE DRINKER.

Brothers, spare awhile your liquor, lay your final tumbler down;
He has dropped—that star of honor—on the field of his renown!
Raise the wail, but raise it softly, lowly bending on your knees,
If you find it more convenient you may hiccup if you please.
Sons of Pantagruel, gently let your hip-hurrahing sink,
Be your manly accents clouded, half with sorrow, half with drink!
Lightly to the sofa pillow lift his head from off the floor;
See, how calm he sleeps, unconscious as the deadest nail in door!
Widely o'er the earth I've wandered; where the drink most freely flowed.
I have ever reeled the foremost, foremost to the breaker strode.
Deep in the shady Cider Cellars I have dreamed o'er heavy wet,
By the fountain of Damascus I have quaffed the rich sherbet,
Regal Montepulciano drained beneath its native rock,
On Johannis' sunny mountain frequent hiccuped o'er my hock:
I have bathed in butts of Xeres deeper than did e'er Monsoon,
Sangaree'd with bearded Tartars in the Mountains of the Moon;
In beer-swilling Copenhagen I have drunk your Danesman blind,
I have kept my feet in Jena, when each bursch to earth declined;
Glass for glass, in fierce Jamaica, I have shared the planter's rum,
Drank with Highland dhuine-wassails, till each gibbering Gael grew dumb;
But a stouter, bolder drinker—one that loved his liquor more—
Never yet did I encounter, than our friend upon the floor!
Yet the best of us are mortal, we to weakness all are heir.
He has fallen, who sorely staggered—let the rest of us beware!
We shall leave him as we found him—lying where his manhood fell,
'Mong the trophies of the revel, for he took his tipple well.
Better 'twere we loosed his neckcloth, laid his throat and bosom bare,
Pulled his Hobbies off, and turned his toes to taste the breezy air.
Throw the sofa-cover o'er him, dim the flaring of the gas,
Calmly, calmly let him slumber, and, as by the bar we pass,
We shall bid that thoughtful waiter place beside him, near and handy,
Large supplies of soda-water, tumblers bottomed well with brandy,
So, when waking, he shall drain them, with that deathless thirst of his—
Clinging to the hand that smote him, like a good un as he is!

DIAMOND WORK.

The *Intellectual Observer*, an English periodical, has the following:—

"The first real improvement in the design of diamond work originated in Vienna, and from its very character led to new and more artistic development. It began in a *parure* of slender grass leaves, from which were pendent small stars, or dew-drops, and its best feature was a conscientious desire to follow closely upon nature. For a long time the simple field flowers and long grasses were the ruling models of diamond work in the Austrian capital. The new fashion soon spread from Vienna to Paris, and thence, through French and German workmen, to London. At this time, what is technically called 'thread setting' was little used in London. The English workman prided himself upon his 'grain setting,' i. e., his work, whether leaf, flower, or nondescript ornament, was pared away on the edges, leaving long round-topped grains between, and on the side facets of the stones. All ornaments alike were subjected to this treatment, which gave a rounded appearance to the work, and destroyed all outline. This style of setting is described as 'cut down,' from the manner in which it is effected, and the Englishman was proud of his 'cutting down.' 'Thread setting,' on the contrary, preserves a fine filet, or line of silver, on the outer edge of the portion of the leaf or flower, the sharp outline of which it is desired to preserve, and, by a judicious use of the two methods, an admirable degree of relief is given to the whole ornament.

"The advance of the Viennese in their search for art in the footsteps of nature led to the most important results. The simple grass leaves were succeeded by foliage of a more ornate character; flowers of most complex construction were made the prominent features in the tiara, the brooch, or the stomacher, till no object was considered too difficult of imitation in the plastic silver, to be afterwards encrusted with diamonds so thickly as to leave little but a shell or skin of the original material to bind them together. It may truly be said that jewelry, in its employment of the diamond chiefly, attained perfection in these floral ornaments. The taste of the draughtsman and the modeller, and the skill of the workman, were combined to produce them, and the result was the creation of works of true art. Many of the best specimens of this class of workmanship were made in London, but it must also be said, by foreign artisans, chiefly French and German.

"The style of the present day is no longer the same, but the skill and the taste remain, although scarcely employed so advantageously. The fashion of the moment runs in favor of a species of Arabesque or Byzantine interlaced work, to which it would be very difficult to give a name, but which is effective in so far that it allows of the massing of stones on a round surface, broken up by narrow interstices, and a few gems are made to produce the dazzling effect of many. Diamond work finds a further development in simple five-pointed stars, placed at intervals on an interlaced band."

Nelson's Signal.

THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR AND THE BRITISH SAILORS.

A London publishing house has just issued a memoir of the late Lieutenant-General S. B. Ellis, of the British Royal Marines, in which occurs the following story of the battle of Trafalgar and Nelson's famous signal—told by General Ellis, who served on board the flagship:—

"This glorious battle, which so greatly influenced the affairs of Europe, and gave to England the supremacy of the seas, was one through which our ship passed with but little loss. There was scarcely any wind at the time, and we approached the enemy at not more than a knot and a half an hour. As we neared the French fleet, I was sent below with orders, and was much struck with the preparations made by the blue-jackets, the majority of whom were stripped to the waist; a handkerchief was bound tightly round their heads and over the ears, to deaden the noise of the cannon, many men being deaf for days after an action. The men were variously occupied; some were sharpening their cutlasses, others polishing the guns, as though an inspection were about to take place instead of a mortal combat, while three or four, as if in mere bravado, were dancing a hornpipe; but all seemed deeply anxious to come to close quarters with the enemy. Occasionally they would look out of the ports, and speculate as to the various ships of the enemy, many of which had been, on former occasions, engaged by our vessels.

"It was at this time that Nelson's famous signal, 'England expects every man to do his duty,' was hoisted at the mast-head of the Admiral's ship. These words were requested to be delivered to the men, and I was desired to inform those on the main-deck of the Admiral's signal. Upon acquainting one of the quartermasters of the order, he assembled the men with 'Avast there, lads, come and hear the Admiral's words.' When the men were mustered, I delivered with becoming dignity the sentence—rather anticipating that the effect on the men would be to awe them by its grandeur. Jack, however, did not appreciate it, for there were murmurs from some, while others in an audible whisper muttered:—'Do our duty! Of course we'll do our duty. I've always done mine; haven't you? Let us come alongside of 'em, and we'll soon show whether we will do our duty.' Still the men cheered vociferously—more, I believe, from love and admiration of their Admiral and leaders, than from a full appreciation of this well-known signal."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.
CITY OF PARIS".....Saturday, November 10
EDINBURGH".....Saturday, November 17
ERIN".....Wednesday, November 21
CITY OF BOSTON".....Saturday, November 24
CITY OF LIMERICK".....Wednesday, November 28
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin, Gold.....$90 | Steerage Currency.....$30
To London.....95 | To London.....40
To Paris.....105 | To Paris.....50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

STAR LINE
TO NEW ORLEANS.
The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MORNING STAR.....On Saturday
MONTEREY.....On Wednesday
HAVANA.....On Saturday
MISSOURI.....On Wednesday
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
GARRISON & ALLEN,
10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
H. L. LEAF, Agent,
Office Adams' Express, No. 320 Chesnut street.

ATLANTIC COAST
MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,
SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR
NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins.....$6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin.....$25. Second class.....$15
SAVANNAH cabin.....25. Second class.....15
Every SATURDAY, Star line for
NEW ORLEANS Direct. First cabin..$60. Second cabin..$40. First cabin..60. Second class..40.
NEW ORLEANS Second class..$25. Second class..30
With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.
For freight or passage, apply to
ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
10 19 4p No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.
3 16 No. 1328 DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the nations of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
1 18 Kensington Screw Dock, DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes Marine, River, and stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Boll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with sheers, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21 § BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 15 ALFRED JENKS & SON

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 10 2§

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s
COGNAC
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 19 3 3m

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. G. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 6 20§

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON HEAD BLOCKS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1866.

1. Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., until November 30, 1866, for furnishing Cast-iron Head Blocks for National Cemeteries, delivered in quantities about as follows, viz:—

	Head Blocks.
At Boston, Mass.	from 300 to 500
Providence, R. I.	from 300 to 500
New Haven, Conn.	from 300 to 500
New York City, N. Y.	from 4,000 to 6,000
Philadelphia, Penna.	from 3,000 to 3,500
Pittsburg, "	from 100 to 200
Frederick, Maryland	from 1,000 to 1,500
Cumberland, "	from 500 to 600
Baltimore, "	from 1,500 to 2,000
Annapolis, "	from 2,500 to 2,700
Point Lookout, "	from 2,500 to 4,000
Antietam, "	from 4,000 to 7,500
Wheeling, W. Va.	from 100 to 200
Charleston (Kanawha C. H.),	from 200 to 500
Washington, D. C.	from 20,000 to 25,000
Alexandria, Virginia	from 3,000 to 4,000
Fredericksburg, "	from 12,000 to 16,000
Winchester "	from 5,000 to 8,000
Harper's Ferry, "	from 1,000 to 1,500
Richmond, "	from 8,000 to 11,000
Hampton, "	from 3,000 to 4,000
Norfolk, "	from 700 to 1,500
City Point or Petersburg, Va.	from 15,000 to 20,000
Newbern, North Carolina	from 1,000 to 1,500
Wilmington, "	from 25,000 to 3,000
Salisbury, "	from 500 to 600
Goldsborough, "	from 1,500 to 2,000
Charleston, South Carolina	from 500 to 1,000
Florence, "	from 500 to 3,500
Hilton Head, "	from 2,000 to 2,500
Beaufort, "	from 1,000 to 1,500
Savannah, Georgia	from 1,000 to 1,500
Marietta, "	from 4,000 to 7,000
Andersonville, "	from 12,000 to 13,000
Millen, "	from 1,500 to 2,000
Mobile, Alabama	from 700 to 1,000
Selma or Montgomery, Ala.	from 2,000 to 3,000
Barrancas, Florida	from 500 to 1,000
New Orleans, Louisana	from 3,000 to 4,000
Baton Rouge, "	from 2,000 to 2,500
Port Hudson, "	from 500 to 600
Brownsville, Texas	from 500 to 600
Brazos Santiago, "	from 200 to 300
Natchez, Mississippi	from 1,200 to 2,000
Vicksburg, "	from 15,000 to 25,000
Corinth, "	from 4,000 to 6,500
Memphis, Tennessee	from 8,000 to 12,000
Fort Donelson, "	from 2,000 to 3,000
Nashville, "	from 15,000 to 20,000
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.	from 3,000 to 4,500
Stone River, "	from 4,000 to 5,000
Chattanooga, "	from 6,000 to 10,000
Knoxville, "	from 2,500 to 3,000
Columbia, "	from 1,200 to 1,500
Louisville, Kentucky	from 4,000 to 5,000
Camp Nelson, "	from 2,000 to 2,500
Bowling Green, "	from 1,200 to 1,600
Lexington, "	from 1,000 to 1,200
Cairo, Illinois	from 6,000 to 8,000
Chicago, "	from 1,000 to 4,500
Springfield, "	from 600 to 1,200
Quincy, "	from 200 to 300
Rock Island, "	from 1,200 to 2,000
Jeffersonville, Indiana	from 800 to 1,000
Indianapolis, "	from 1,200 to 3,000
Jackson, Michigan	from 100 to 200
Cincinnati, Ohio	from 700 to 1,000
Columbus, "	from 300 to 2,400
Camp Denison, Ohio	from 300 to 400
Johnson's Island, Ohio	from 200 to 300
St. Louis, Missouri	from 4,000 to 5,000
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri	from 3,000 to 4,000
Fort Leavenworth, "	from 1,000 to 1,500
Davenport, Iowa	from 100 to 200
Keokuk, "	from 800 to 1,000
Little Rock, Arkansas	from 2,000 to 2,500
Fort Smith, "	from 1,200 to 1,500
Omaha, N. T.	from 1,400 to 2,000
San Francisco, California	from 200 to 1,000

2. The Head Blocks to be made in accordance with the specifications, and to conform strictly to the samples, both of which may be seen at the offices of the Depot or Chief Quartermasters at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Fortress Monroe, Richmond, Raleigh, Newbern, Fayetteville, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, (Ga.), Tallahassee, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Murfreesboro, Louisville, Cairo, Chicago, Jeffersonville, Columbus (Ohio), Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Little Rock, and San Francisco. (Bids for San Francisco will be received until December 31, 1866.)

3. They will be about nine (9) inches high, from ten (10) to twelve (12) inches long, and from three and a half (3½) to four and a half (4½) inches wide, with a flange around the bottom. They will be hollow, and will have a number cast on the back, and an inscription of the name rank regiment, arm, company, or corps, and date of death of the deceased, cast in raised letters on the top. They must be cast of good stove-plate iron, weigh not less than twenty (20) pounds each, and be coated thoroughly by dipping in melted zinc.

4. Separate bids are invited for delivery at each place; and in case the same parties offer to supply more than one locality, it should be stated at what reduced price the articles would be furnished in the increased number.

5. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee of at least two responsible parties, that the contract, if awarded, will be faithfully and promptly executed. (The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.)

6. The Government reserves to itself the right to reject all bids, if unsatisfactory; and to delay the award not later than the first of January, 1867; and also, in some instances, to change the points of delivery of a portion of the head blocks, in which case a reasonable allowance for increased, or deduction for diminished, transportation will be made.

7. The time of delivery to be subject to future arrangements, sufficient time being allowed after the lists of names are furnished to the contractor.

8. The articles must conform rigidly to the sample, and will be subject to such inspection at the point of delivery as the Chief of the Bureau may direct.

9. The full name and Post Office address of the bidder should appear in the proposal.

10. Proposals should be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Iron Head-Blocks," and be addressed "To the Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

M. C MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
11 5 10t Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, October 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the Fifteenth day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, with STATIONERY for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, and until the 1st day of January, 1867, for supplying the Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains.

Bidders may obtain a schedule of articles to be furnished, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered, upon application to any Assessor or Collector, or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract will, if awarded, be faithfully executed.

Bids which contain prices less than the fair cost of the articles will be considered fraudulent and rejected.

The Two Hundred and Forty Collection Districts are distributed into Five Departments, as shown by the schedule furnished, and each proposal must name the Department it is proposed to supply.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids or parts of bids which the interest of the Government may require. The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, endorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

E. A. ROLLINS,
10 24 wfm tno14 Commissioner.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3,000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks* only, its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety
DIRECTORS
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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 18 11 6m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 13
Premiums	1,162,308 83
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1865
$11,467 53.	$710,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
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WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 30 MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Insurances. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of the Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.

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RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
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SAMUEL E. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc. for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
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D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
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JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary 4 15

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
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SLATE MANTELS!
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 1 Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing TUESDAY, July 3, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8.15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.
The Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11.45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Barrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11.45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12.30, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. The 4.30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6.30, 7.15, and 9.30 A. M., 4 and 6.50 P. M. The 7.15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4.30 and 6 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4.36 and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7.28, 7.56, 10.14 and 11.49 A. M., 4.43, 5.10, 7.56, and 10.06 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7.25 A. M., Way-mail, 9.20 A. M., Express, 1.10 P. M., Express, 6.35 P. M., Express, 8.25 P. M., Express.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 4.49 and 8.32 A. M., and 3.38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 6.25 and 9.30 A. M., and 4.15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington, for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6.05 P. M. Baltimore, for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4.45 P. M., Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4.20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7.15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4.15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express, 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line.
Accommodation Train at 11.30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8.25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6.26 P. M.
4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—
Day Express.....at 9:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. & 11.20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express.....at 12:00 M.
Parkesburg Train.....at 1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.....at 2:30 "
Lancaster Accommodation.....at 4:00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail.....at 9:00 "
Philadelphia Express.....at 11:00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
Passengers by Day Express go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8 10 P. M.
Passengers by Day Express go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—
Cincinnati Express.....at 12:40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express.....at 7:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8:20 A. M. & 7:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train.....at 9:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train.....at 12:40 P. M.
Fast Line.....at 1:10 "
Day Express.....at 5:50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation.....at 9:50 "
Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.
Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7:00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8:40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5:50 P. M.
The Penns

FOREIGN SCIENCE.

THE GUILLOTINE.

A late meeting of the Paris Academy of Science was entirely devoted to a report drawn up by M. Dubois, which treated of questions which cannot fail to excite general interest, viz.: Who was the first originator of the guillotine? Does this machine produce instantaneous death? Does it create suffering? Does life and sensation exist in the head when once the latter is severed from the body? We quote from the report of the discussion:—

It is generally believed that the guillotine was invented by a French surgeon whose name was Guillotin. This, however, appears to be an error, inasmuch as the first originator of the idea seems to have been a surgeon of the name of Louis. It would, in fact, appear, according to the revelations which have been made by this learned body, that in 1792, Dr. Louis, Secretary to the Faculty of Surgery, directed a German mechanic of the name of Smith to construct a machine, with which he made experiments on the dead bodies issuing from the hospital at Bicetre. But by giving the knife an oblique direction, he accomplished the decapitation of heads with wonderful rapidity. The first time the sentence of death was carried out by means of the guillotine was on the 25th of April, 1792. The criminal was a highwayman. The first execution of a political prisoner by this means took place on the 21st of August of the same year. From that memorable night the guillotine was kept so constantly at work that in July, 1794, the difficulty was to find a means of disposing of the corpses of its victims. It only took thirty-one minutes to decapitate the twenty-one Girondists whom it was the good pleasure of the Revolution to doom to death. The question M. Dubois treated is one of extreme interest. He inquires, Can life exist for any length of time in the head after it has been severed from the body? When this subject was first investigated, a belief prevailed that decapitation caused atrocious suffering. Sammeranz asserted that as the soul existed in the head, the agonies endured must be frightful; he maintained that the sensations were not only physical, but moral, and in proof of this theory quoted the story of Charlotte Corday having blushed when the executioner struck her cheek. Professor Sue went still further, and asserted that pain was felt, not in the head alone, but in the trunk and limbs. M. Dubois does not admit the possibility of suffering after decapitation. He writes thus:—"Every circumstance tends to the conviction that the victim neither experiences pain during nor after decapitation by the guillotine. I say everything conduces to this belief, as necessarily we can have no proof on the subject." Several physiologists, however, differ from this opinion. Putting aside all theoretical considerations, we may say that very exact experiments appear to demonstrate that decapitated animals experience sensation and suffer during several minutes after their heads have fallen beneath the butcher's axe. Experiments were made about thirty years ago in the shambles of Paris, under the superintendence of the *conservateur*. He gave it as his opinion that death by means of the blow of an iron club produced intense pain, and he wished to ascertain whether decapitation would cause a less degree of suffering. Experiments were made on a hundred cows, and on an equal number of calves and sheep, and proved that the suffering after decapitation was great. During the first minute after execution the facial muscles were agitated by frightful convulsions, the mouth alternately opened and closed, the respiratory organs of the face worked, and the animal appeared to experience intense agony, and an imperative desire to breathe. On placing a finger within an inch and a half of the eye, it suddenly closed and opened again. Therefore, the animal distinctly perceived the approach of a hand to its eye. At the end of a few seconds these phenomena ceased altogether. Professor Bouchut likewise made experiments on the animals in the Paris shambles, and also recognized that the death of the brain did not occur for three or four minutes. Doctors who have had the opportunity of examining the heads of decapitated animals assert the same phenomena.

DISINFECTANTS.

The *Comite Consultatif d'Hygiene* has addressed a report to the Minister of the Interior on the disinfecting substances and processes in use in the hospitals, especially during epidemics. M. Dumas, the reporter, places ammonia, chloride of lime, and phenic acid at the head of the list of disinfectants, considering them as special agents for purifying the air. Regarding unventilated cholera wards, the only precaution he prescribes is merely that of disinfecting the air; but if the wards be provided with ventilators, it is necessary to prevent the miasmata from spreading; for, when drawn in by the ventilating orifices, they are carried off to the general chimney, whence they get into the atmosphere, and so might cause infection outside of the hospital. M. Dumas, therefore, to prevent this, recommends that vessels containing chloride of lime and evolving chlorine be placed—First, on the floor of the ward, near the orifices of inspiration. Second, in the abduction pipe itself, so far as practicable. And third, in the interior of the general chimney where all the pipes meet. When a choleraic patient has died, phenic acid is sprinkled all around the bed; in the coffin the body rests on chloride of lime, and the remainder of the space is filled with sawdust impregnated with phenic acid. Lastly, when the coffin is placed in the grave, and the latter partly filled up, a layer of chloride of lime is spread all over, and moistened with a watering-pot; the grave is then completely filled up, and chloride of lime again sprinkled upon it, but this time without wetting it.

THE SUN'S RAYS.

M. Le Verrier has announced to the Academy of Sciences that M. Leon Foucault's discovery of the property which silver leaf possesses of weakening the rays of the sun has been tried at the Observatory with perfect success. The establishment possesses an equatorial, the telescope of which can receive an object glass of twenty-five centimetres' diameter. It so happened that M. Secretan, the optician, had an object-glass of the diameter, and which, though not finished, was sufficiently far advanced to be of some use. This was an excellent opportunity for testing the value of the invention, without interrupting the course of daily observation. M. Secretan lent the object-glass, which, being covered with silver leaf, was found, as stated, to weaken the glare sufficiently to allow of its being observed with impunity, and also to diminish the heat which often accumulates in the instrument to such an extent as to crack the glasses. The sun appears of a light-blue tint, and every detail of its surface may be minutely examined. Mr. Wolf has found that the light which passes through the silver contains nearly all the rays of the spectrum except the extreme red, which, it would seem, is also the cause of the diminution of temperature; the yellow, green, and orange are also slightly weakened.

EXTINCTION OF BREEDS.

In a paper addressed to the Academy of Sciences, Dr. Guyon gave an account of the animals that have disappeared from Martinique and Guadaloupe.

One of them is a kind of dog, which existed in most of the islands of the West Indies, and was called *Anlia*. Raymond Breton, a Dominican friar, who landed in Guadaloupe in 1635, describes it as a dog of the savages, of middling stature, with ears erect like those of the fox. The savages trained it to hunting the pig, the acouty, and the lizard. Being accustomed to see the natives naked, these dogs evinced great antipathy for the Europeans because they were clothed. Its bark was sharper or shriller than that of other dogs. Dr. Guyon states that this dog has not only disappeared from Martinique and Guadaloupe, but also from the other islands of the West Indies. He thinks it could not be of the breed improperly called *canis carnivorus*, nor the same that was seen by Christopher Columbus in the Bahamas, and afterwards at Cuba, during his first voyage in 1492. That dog is distinctly stated by Columbus to have been dumb; it did not bark at all. He further stated it to have been timid, and consequently useless in the way of keeping watch, though otherwise faithful. Columbus also observed another of a very different breed at Hayti; this resembled the European pug dog. The other animals that have disappeared are two aras (a sort of large parrot), two parrots, two paraquets, and a kind of frog. Don Fernando, the son of Columbus, says that his father found two large parrots, very different to any then known, in the huts of the Indians. Father Bouton describes the ara to have been three times the size of the common parrot, and to have had a blue and orange plume. It is remarkable that Fathers Du Terte and Labat, who visited the West Indies in the seventeenth century, describe the parrots that have now disappeared, and do not mention that which still exists at St. Lucia, and which has been described by Guilding.

Punctilious.—A letter from Stockholm says that the Swedish corvette *Naiad*, during a late voyage on the Spanish coast, saved the crew of the English steamer *Gee ong*, which was in distress. The captain, it is added, refused to follow his crew on board the Swedish vessel before he had shaved himself. "It would be ungentlemanly," he said, "to show myself on board a foreign vessel before I have shaved;" and the Swedish captain was obliged to wait until this operation had been effected. Scarcely had the captain got on board the *Naiad* when his own steamer went down.

The Printers of Italy.—A typographical festival is to take place at Milan, in honor of the memory of Panfilo Castaldi, who invented movable type. The invention of Castaldi will be immortalized by a monument, the work of a Milanese sculptor, Guiseppe Corti. An Italian paper says: "We have reason to believe that all the printers of all the Italian cities will be represented at this festival, which is to do homage to one of the glories of Italy."

The Sun.—Astronomical observers will be interested to know that M. Foucault has discovered a method of diminishing the effect of the sun's rays on the focus of telescope lenses. By means of an extremely thin layer of silver placed on the object-glass, the sun can be observed without any injury to the sight. M. Foucault has communicated the particulars of his invention to the Paris Academy of Sciences.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

GREAT BARGAINS!

FREEMAN & CO.,

Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.,

OFFER

1000 Hats at 75 cents.

500 Hats at $1·00.

500 Hats at $2·00,

In Gladiator, Turban, Histori, La Catalina, and ALL THE FRENCH SHAPES, made of the best materials, and in all the new shades.

We also offer a full line of

MILLINERY GOODS,

At 25 Per Cent. Below the Wholesale Prices.

FREEMAN & CO.,

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GRAND OPENING

OF

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

J. S. BORGENSKI,

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(EAST SIDE),

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

BRIDAL WREATHS,

Feathers, Ribbons, Velvets, Etc.

This old established and well-known FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWER STORE has been altered throughout and refitted in true French style, and will open on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24,

With a magnificent assortment of Fine French Flowers, Wreaths, Leaves, Grasses, Feathers, Velvets, Ribbons, Bonnet Frames, and Millinery Goods of every description and variety.

J. S. BORGENSKI,

No. 21 North NINTH Street,

10 22 mw1m Above Market, East Side.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT ST.

BONNETS AND HATS,

LATEST STYLES.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BONNET MATERIALS

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SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fited, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

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Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 19

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estimates furnished when required.

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

GOULD & CO.,

N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

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BLANKETS. BEDDING AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE, TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH. Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows; Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, Spring Beds, Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads, Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business. AMOS HILLBORN, No. 44 N. TENTH Street, 9 7 mwf3m5p Below Arch. BLANKETS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS. PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH. PARLOR SUITS IN REPS. Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE

8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles

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ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

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PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, 5 18 No. 240 MARKET Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 2 16

CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.

N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-doors sales. B. SCOTT, JR.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story brick Dwelling, with double three-story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALNUT Streets; new heater, range, gas, bath, etc.; piazza on Wallace street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed.

C. M. S. LESLIE,

10 20 No. 727 SANSOM Street.

HENRY C. FOX,

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Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

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